FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LX.—XVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872. NUMBER 207.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Sept. 2, Mercer, Gen. J. T. Owen, Rev. J. Vanosdel.
Sept. 3, Bedford, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Lemuel Todd.
Sept. 3, Kittaning, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Gen. John R. Wilson.
Sept. 3, Clarion, Gen. Charles Albright, Hon. H. L. Richmond.
Sept. 3, Beaver, Rev. J. Vanozde, Gen. J. T. Owen.
Sept. 4, Indiana, Hon. G. W. Scofield.
Sept. 4, Brookville, Gen. Charles Albright.
Sept. 6, Williamsport, Hon. G. W. Scofield; Gen. Charles Albright.
Sept. 7, Waynesburg, Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. Harry White, Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Sept. 10, Somerset, Hon. John Scott, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 10, Erie, Hon. E. A. Storrs, Hon. P. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.
Sept. 11, Warren, Hon. E. A. Storrs.
Sept. 11, Connellsville, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 12, McKeesport, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 12, Hollidaysburg, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 13, Blandsdale, Gen. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.
Sept. 14, Altoona, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Sept. 16, Latrobe, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Sept. 17 and 18, Pittsburgh, Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.
Sept. 18, Greensville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 19, 20 and 21, Mercer County, Gov. A. Rutherford will speak at five points to be indicated by County Committee.
Sept. 19, Franklin, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 19, Bidgeville, Gen. G. R. Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owens.
Sept. 19, Beaver, Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.
Sept. 19, New Castle, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.
Sept. 20, Titusville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 21, Erie, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 24, Tionesta, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. A. Black.
Sept. 28, Bellefonte, Col. Clark. E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

GENERAL POLITICS.

A special from Camden, Ark., says the Republican Convention for the Second District on Thursday split in two, one nominating O. P. Snyder, the present incumbent, and the other, Benj. V. Elliott. Both declare their intention of making the race through.

Large votes from ten to twelve thousand people at a Republican ratification meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday night. The speaking was from two stands. Senator Matt Carpenter spoke from one stand and J. M. Langston from another.

Richard Cameron has accepted the escort of the "Go West" Club, of Washington, D. C., to the Soldiers' Convention in this city.

A meeting of Irish Americans was held in Kansas City, Missouri, on Saturday night, to give expression to their feeling, respecting the action of the recent Democratic State Convention. Resolutions were adopted conveying the idea that the Irish voters there had been long enough without representation. One of the resolutions requests a Republican State Convention to be held at St. Louis to nominate B. T. Vanhorn for the Governorship, pledging him the solid support of the Irish vote of Jackson county.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fourth Pennsylvania District have nominated Walter B. Mitchell for Congress.

At six o'clock on Saturday evening twenty-four members of the Apollo Hall Straight-out Democratic delegation from New York city, and citizens from the State, to the number of fifty-two altogether, departed by the train on the Jersey railway for the Louisville National Convention.

Andrew Johnson was at Gallatin, Tenn., on Saturday night, and spoke for three hours. He entered into an elaborate defense of his Unionism during the war, and declaring it was causeless, and mainly the work of Southern secessionist. Many new points were introduced, developing grounds on which he intends to make the canvass for Congress, and he reiterated his determination to stump the State.

Of the three District Democratic Conventions held in Onondago county, New York, on Saturday to select delegates to the State Convention, two adopted resolutions favoring Francis Kiernan for Governor. The delegate chosen by the other also declares for Kiernan.

The Workingmens' Political Association of Brooklyn on Saturday adopted a platform demanding repression of the Coolie trade, enforcement of the eight hour law, and the selection of persons to office for their fitness, and not on party grounds.

Very little has been heard of Doctor King and Alderman Strain since they shook hands across the bloody chasm in the Democratic Convention. Politics make strange bed-fellows. We think the Alderman will stand it if the Doctor can.

The payment of $400,000,000 to compensate the slave owners for their loss, was Greeley's proposition. "Unconditional surrender," were Grant's terms.

Judging from the accounts of assassinations, persecutions and tortures inflicted by disguised men on Republicans, white and colored, in several counties of Missouri, it would seem that Governor Gratz Brown has relinquished his authority in favor of a revived Ku-Kluxism in that State. The same, or a worse, state of things prevails in Georgia, both States being under Democratic rule.

Judge Hamlin, recently the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, comes out for Grant and Wilson, because, as he says, he "prefers the government of a party of principle to the tyranny of a rapacious and discordant organization whose only claim to support is loud-mouthed protestations of honesty, and whose only cohesive power must be the hope of public plunder."

The Chicago *Journal* says there are between 11,000 and 12,000 Norwegian and Swedish and Danish Americans in Chicago, and that a careful canvass has recently been made of the political preferences of those staunch Scandinavian lovers of free institutions. Result: Of 11,000, at least 10,000 are for the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency.

For the introduction of Fourierism into this country, says the New York *Evening Post*, and for the scores of experiments in practical association which followed, Mr. Greeley is more responsible than any other man save Albert Brisbane. He opened the *Tribune* to the Fourier propagandists; he wrote and lectured on Fourierism; he visited various associations; he attended Fourierite conventions; he became the treasurer to one association, and offered to loan $12,000 to another; he pledged his property to the cause of association; he carried on in the *Tribune* a six months' controversy with Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, on the subject of Fourierism, in which he defended the principles of the French philosopher; and in a thousand other ways he expressed his great interest in the cause of socialism.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm has written a letter in favor of Greeley for the Presidency.

Colorado has an election for delegate of Congress on the 11th of September, and the contest is between Mr. Jerome B. Chaffee, the present delegate, who is a Republican, and ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, a Liberal.

A large Republican mass-meeting and barbecue was held at Humboldt, Tenn., on the 24th. Fully 10,000 persons were present, a large majority of them being colored voters.

A Democrat writes a letter, the chicography of which might make G. G. envious, asking if "this 'ere Horace Brown what is runnon on the ticket with Begratz Greeley, is the same abolition Brown what Guvner Wise hung in Virginy more'n ten years ago?"

The Republican Convention of Lycoming county, a part of the Seventeenth Congressional District, nominated H. W. Watson for Congress. Ex-Gov. Curtin's name was used without his knowledge or consent, and he received 61 votes to 88 for Watson.

Charles Francis Adams' refusal to rally round the Old White Hat, hurts. All the satisfaction the Chow-Chows can find, is in the reflection that "one Grant officeholder in couldn't very well do anything else." But it must be very distressing to a proud man like Adams to be called a "Grant officeholder," and if he never returns to his native land, who could blame him.

There are now over sixty Grant clubs in Massachusetts—more by nearly one-half than the wide-awakes had in 1860.

The Boston *Traveller* has been informed that General Banks will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The September elections will open with that of Vermont, which takes place on Tuesday next, September 3d, for Governor and other State officers; members of Congress will also be chosen. Maine votes for State officers and members of Congress on the following Monday, Sept. 9th.

The dreadful condition of Southern industry under the tyrant Grant, says the Denver *Tribune*, is particularly evident in Louisiana, which has managed to increase her manufacturing interests over two hundred per cent. since 1860.

SOLD OUT.

The Furniture of Josephine Mansion Under the Hammer of the Auctioneer.

SOME OF THE FAVORITE ARTICLES—"POOR" JIM FISK—OVER $7,000 REALIZED.

[From the New York Herald.]

The auction of Josie Mansfield's furniture at the well-known residence in West Twenty-third street came off on Thursday. The attendance was nondescript. There were present members of the *demi-monde*, boarding house keepers, auction agents, furniture dealers, and but few respectable people, male or female. A Mr. Smith was also present, and bought a great many of the best lots, but who this Mr. Smith was it is unnecessary to inquire, as there is, it is said, one of the Smith family at auction, big or little. "Poor" Josie! "Poor" Jim! was an oft-heard exclamation among the audience. The house did not look very poor, though. It was beautifully furnished in the parlors, beautifully furnished all over, and the Cleopatra of city carnality was only too well "located" in a general way, as was plain to every eye.

The sale began at eleven o'clock A. M. in the back basement, then the front basement, then the basement hall; after which the crowd ascended to the fourth floor front room. In this last named apartment let it be chronicled, that Josie's mahogany rocker—Miss Josie's favorite one, too—was sold for $36; albeit, let it be also said for the comfort of he who bought it, it was admitted on all sides that it was worth $10 at the very most. Then the back room of the fourth floor, the third hall, the third story front hall room and the third story front room were all auctioneered without anything more startling occurring than the selling of "poor" Jim's three whips—one the celebrated silver-mounted ones, with which he used to try to drive the four-in-hand (sold for $10)—Miss Josie's riding hat, which, horrible to say, only fetched $2.25, and the colored servant's livery hat, which was in a solemn manner purchased for seventy-five cents. In the third story back room everything went off in a commonplace manner, but in the third story back hall room a spring bed, said to be "poor" Josie's little bed was sold for $2.25, it having run all the way up from fifty cents to that high figure. In the second story front hall room, Josie's *secretaire*, a very pretty little bit of furniture, reached $35, and her favorite lounge went cheap at $19. In this room also was sold for $16 the Chinese lamp the Chinese ambassadors had presented to Mr. Fisk, and which that ardent lover gave to his beloved mistress. Two birds, called "Jim Fisk and His Mate," were also sold here for the handsome sum of $10 each. The grand bedstead on the second floor, front, was sold for $105, the spring bed bringing $15. A silver safe—N. C. B. Davidson's A No. 1—brought $6, and the pier mirror $100. A suit, consisting of a lounge, two arm chairs covered in two-color silk repse, originally bought for $480, was sold for $147.50. In the back room on this floor Josie's Indian clubs were also knocked down at $6, and these had the additional attraction of being marked "Josie Mansfield" in gilt letters, the cachasing thereof being Josie's birthday present. A beautiful bonds during the recent retirement the doctors ordered her. Three paintings—"The Odalisque," by Carl Veil, of Vienna; "Kneeling in the Tropics," by Kosanec, and "Cupid Caught," by Alex. Miet, of Munich—were sold for $100, $175 and $38 respectively. Passing from the bath-room and the front hall in the back parlor, was "poor" Jim's bookcase, by no means a small article and which sold for $100; "poor" Josie's ottoman for $7, and two bronzes, "Don Cesar" and "Don Juan"—a birthday present of Venus to her victim, or, in other words, Josie to Jim—which were hardly knocked down at $108. In the hall room on this story two engravings—the "Bristol" and the "Providence"—were sold for $8.50. In the front parlor a suit, consisting of two sofas, two arm chairs, two chairs, all covered with crimson satin, mounted in Sayres, and originally costing $2,500, were knocked down at $845; a marqueterie cabinet, mounted in Sevres and ormolu and originally costing $900, was sold for $230; center table to match was sold for $145; a rosewood pianoforte, round corners, originally costing $850, was sold at $280; and the crimson curtained stool at $21.50; an embroidered arm chair, the cover of which was made by the Indians at Niagara for the beautiful Josie, realized $72.50; a mounted marqueterie cabinet brought $200, and the two lace window curtains and lambrequins were gone for $120.

In the above enumeration only a few of the more prominent articles sold have been alluded to. It is said that the sale footed up to over seven thousand dollars. Visitors were curious to see if any mementoes of Fisk or Stokes were to be seen, but except a few trifles there was nothing referring immediately to Fisk, and not even the various trifle calling Stokes to mind. No portrate or *carte* of either was to be seen. In fact, Josie had manipulated things well before hoisting the "red flag" of the auctioneer before her house, and except an occasional "titter and laugh" from the audience everything passed off in a highly respectable manner.

BEAVER FALLS.

"Shaking Hands Over the Bloody Chasm"—Results of Hand-shaking—A Chasm Made to Close—Wilkes Booth and Andersonville.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 30, 1872.

NEW GAME STARTED.

The base ball game is played out in Beaver County, and a new one started, formerly known as "shaking hands over the bloody chasm." Being a hazardous game the people are somewhat shy about taking hold of it. However, we have enough here to make a full set, and so the work goes on. The greatest amusement in this game is to see who a rebel or his substitute reaches over the chasm to take the hand of one who never "whoop before." How finely he plants his foot for a long and strong pull," and a careful observer will notice that in every event the "innocent" has to go over the chasm to the rebel side; this is what "shaking hands over the bloody chasm" means. Those who reach to shake hands must expect to go over the chasm, and there stand side by side with their old enemy. But of course, being on his side, it is but "prudent" to do as he says to do, for then you are in "Turkey you must do as the Turks do."

CHANGE OF PRINCIPLES.

We see in our place men who had respect for Republican principles and at abhorrence of the tenets of the Democracy, after this "hand shaking" process, whirl completely around and change principles entirely. Before they had respect not only for Republicans but for the principles of the party. Now they have no respect for them but for everything Democratic. Oh what a change has been wrought her!" To one of these hand shaken Jeff Davs, Buckalew, Breckenridge, Winder and such like, are not bad kind of fellows after all. But, oh what horrible men are Grant, Wilson, Morton, Dix, Sheridan, Logan and Burnside!! What a melancholly change! But it all comes of the shaking hands.

WILKES BOOTH'S BLOODY CHASM.

There is one bloody chasm in they can never get me to clasp hands over. When Wilkes Booth fired the death shot of Lincoln, his hand was merely the substitute of a base set of men here in the North who instigated or approved of the act. This chasm is one that will never be closed while a soldier of the war or the Union survives. Such acts should not be forgotten and the projectors should be held in bitter obloquy through time.

ANDERSONVILLE CHASM.

And there is another chasm I cannot shake hands over. Probably it is not included in the general term. It is a bloodless chasm. Who can shake hands over Andersonville? Here is a chasm made in the homes of many thousand families of our land and one never to be closed. Ask me not to shake hands over the Booth or Andersonville chasm. A SOLDIER.

Humor in Law.

A curious work on "the humorous element in German law," by O. Gieske, has just been published at Berlin. The author describes the punishments which were inflicted in various parts of Germany, in some cases up to a very recent period, with the object of humiliating the culprit and exposing him to public ridicule. A common punishment was that of going in procession through the streets of a town or village in at dress covered with images of swords, whips, rods and other instruments of corporeal chastisement. In Hesse women who had beaten their husbands were made to ride backwards on a donkey, holding his tail, on which occasions the animal was led through the streets by the husband. This custom existed in Darmstadt up to the middle of the seventeenth century, and was so common that a donkey was kept always ready for the purpose in the capital and the neighboring villages. If the woman struck her husband in such a manner that he could not ward off the blow, the donkey was led by the man who had charge of him; if not, then by the husband himself. At St. Goar a miller was allowed a certain quantity of wood from the forest belonging to the town, in return for which he was bound to supply a donkey to the municipality whenever required for the punishment of a scolding wife. Another very old custom was that of punishing a henpecked husband by removing the roof of his house, on the ground that "a man who allows his wife to rule at home does not deserve any protection against wind and weather." If two women fought in public they were each put in a closed sentry box, which only left their heads exposed, and then posted opposite to each other in the market place, where they remained for an hour face to face, but unable to use their hands or feet. A common punishment for scolding women was the "shameful stone," which was hung round their necks. This stone was usually in the shape of a bottle. At Hamburg libellers and slanderers were compelled to stand on a block and strike themselves three times on the mouth as a sign of repentance. This custom still existed thirty or forty years ago. In some towns the "shameful stone" was in the shape of a loaf, whence the German saying "a heavy bit of bread" (ein schwerer Bissen Brod). At Lubeck it was the shape of an oval dish, and in other places in that of a woman putting out her tongue. Such stones were usually very heavy. According to the law of Dortmund Halberstadt (1348) they were to weigh a hundredweight. Those who were wealthy could purchase exemption from this punishment with a bag full of hops tied with a red ribbon.

THIERS ON THE EMPERORS.

Nothing to Fear from their Meeting.

ESTIMATE OF THE CZAR, WILLIAM, FRANCIS JOSEPH AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* contain the following translation of President Thiers' views concerning the approaching meeting of the Emperors at Berlin:

M. Thiers, yielding to that puerile vanity which is one of his characteristics, gave it satisfaction by sleeping in the Elysee the vigils of St. Napoleon, and breakfasting there St. Napoleon's day. Under thes circumstances he could feel almost as if Napoleon III. was under his feet, and he was trampling him. Ecstatic sensation!

"As there are to be three of them present, we have nothing to fear from their meeting, for 'tis in politics as 'tis love, something is sure to follow when only two are together; when three are in company nothing can come of the meeting. When I visited the European capitals during the war, I was specially well received by the Emperor of Austria. I expected to be well received by him, because I was almost the only person in France who had predicted that if Austria was made powerless, Austria which menaced nobody—a compact, menacing, irresistible Prussia would be created. I was received with no less cordiality at St. Petersburg. The Czar instantly told me that he was strangely misunderstood when he was suspected of entertaining schemes of aggrandizement and conquest. He said: 'I do not lack territory, what I want is men. I have too much land. I have not inhabitants enough; there is no population at all on some parts of my dominion. Why should I wage war? To add, at the cost of spilling blood, by diminishing my capital of men (which is already inadequate to my wants), new provinces to those I already possess? It would be an insane policy which would resemble, but from another stand-point, that of Napoleon III.' The Czar was not obliged to tell me the whole truth; nevertheless, from what I saw and heard on all sides, I am convinced he was sincere, and I have new reasons to believe that his views have undergone no change. The Emperor of Germany has a very great good quality—a good quality which is very rare in a monarch. When he has once selected a man whose talents and skill may be useful to him, the Emperor is constantly faithful to him, and keeps him at the cost of the greatest sacrifices—the greatest sacrifices of all the most are the sacrifices of their vanity. The Emperor of Germany bears with stoical calmness and inexhaustible patience, the ill-humor, the sharp speeches, and even the rebuffs of his Prime Minister. The Emperor evidently suffers from this state of things, but he knows that his Prime Minister is indispensable to him, and he yields—he forgets the bursts of temper and defects of character. He remembers only the services the Prime Minister has done, and he thinks of the services he may yet do. As for the King of Italy, he is a man. Nobody has yet done him justice. He is represented as a barracks hero, an ardent chamois hunter, a Lothario for women, and a crowned hail-fellow-well-met. Take care! That hail-fellow-well-met is the astutest, ablest, most statesmanlike monarch in Europe. So long as M. de Cavour lived at the head of affairs, the policy which is to-day attributed to the latter; nevertheless, it is more than probable that the King was a very active and very intelligent seconder of M. de Cavour, only the King did not boast of it. He left all the honor to M. de Cavour, provided he had all the profit. Since M. de Cavour's death there has been no change in the policy, which has remained after the death of that great minister that which it was before—namely, persevering in moving towards its object, and especially very ardent. The King of Italy manages everything, holds the reins of domestic and foreign policy, and seems to bother himself about nothing—which is the height of adroitness. Patient and resolute he watches for the opportunity and seizes it by the forelock. People wonder that everything—from his officials—proves successes to him; 'tis because he pursued a clear, fixed idea; 'tis because he had a visible, palpable national policy at an epoch when no other Government had one. Therefore what has taken place? He has eaten the artichoke to its very last leaf. He set out from Tunis. He is at Rome. People may, according to their opinions, have different views about his residence in the Vatican. Popes, but it would be puerile to believe he can ever be driven out of it. I must add that, if ever a nation deceived me, 'tis the Italian nation. I confess I did not believe it to be so judicious, so well prepared to practice liberty. I have been exceedingly surprised that after all the convulsions of the peninsula there is still to be found a conservative party strong and compact enough to maintain the equilibrium. I was far from foreseeing this result. I have been mistaken sometimes; but whenever I am mistaken I have never had the bad taste to deny it."

CRIMINALITIES.

Five Persons Poisoned by a Woman.

ST. PAUL, August 31.—Mrs. Charles Lamb has been arrested at Trimble, Pierce county, Wis., and placed in the Ellsworth jail, charged with poisoning five persons. In September, 1871, her husband died suddenly, showing symptoms of having been poisoned. Last May her son, aged ten, was taken sick in a like manner to his father, and in an hour was dead. In June a daughter, eight years old, died a similar death. A month ago Mrs. Lamb went to Mrs. Jane Ottman's house and offered her care of her while sick, and mixed up a powder for her. Mrs. Ottman complained of violent pains in the stomach, and died in a few minutes. Last week Royal Garland, also a neighbor, died under the same circumstances as the above named. Mrs. Lamb was cooking for him during harvest, and after drinking a cup of tea prepared by her he was taken with severe pains and died soon after. The stomach of Mr. Garland has been sent to Dr. Hay, at Hudson, to be analyzed, and it is said poison was found. The bodies of the other victims have been disinterred and the stomachs are in the hands of the doctor for analysis. Mrs. Lamb's house was searched, and both arsenic and arsenic were found. Her examination takes place on September 5th.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, August 31, 1872.

INCREASED FREIGHT TARIFF.

Western railway trunk lines, consisting of the Erie, New York Central and Hudson River and Pennsylvania Central companies, have just agreed to adopt an increased freight tariff from the sea board to the west, which will take effect on Monday, September 2d. The increase on first class merchandise is from twenty to thirty per cent.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—Coal has again advanced in London.

—The schooner Richardson, from Toronto, is ashore at Presque Isle.

—The steamer Bienville, from New York to Aspinwall, was burned at sea.

—Kellog, Rubenstein and Lucca sailed from London for America on Saturday.

—Governor General Grant, of Jamaica, arrived in New York on Saturday from Kingston.

—The schooner Alpha, from Toronto was wrecked in the Oswego harbor. The crew was saved.

—A. Seiberlich, a manufacturer of ladies' shoes in Philadelphia, has failed. Liabilities $122,000.

—The schooner Orion, from Cleveland for Kingston, sank off Long Point, Canada. The crew was saved.

—The brother of Miss Jewel shot Clark, her seducer, through the bars of his cell at the Bentonville (Va.) jail on Saturday.

—Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, has ordered an investigation into the case of the whipping of a small boy at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

—Paris dispatches state that the Court of Cassation rejected the appeals of five Communists for pardon, and the sentence of death will be executed on them.

—A London special dispatch states that Stanley was presented with a gold snuff-box by Queen Victoria, with a letter of thanks for his discovery of Dr. Livingstone.

—William A. Swihart has been appointed storekeeper in the Third Internal Revenue District of Ohio, and W. H. Harry Surveyor of Distilleries of the Seventh Ohio District.

—On Friday afternoon Kelly's cord and trimming factory, at Hunter's Point, was burned. Loss $300,000. One hundred and fifty men have been thrown out of employment.

—A Columbus (S. C.) special says that Bill Lewis and Ned Harris, colored, were hung there on Friday for murder. Owing to the ropes being improperly adjusted, the culprits had a horrible truggle, lasting ten minutes, in desperate efforts to free themselves.

—Gov. Stamford's mare Aurora was purchased in San Francisco, a few days ago, for ten thousand dollars and has been only six months in training and tried five heats on Friday against Hayward's lady Blanchard, winning the race, making the fourth mile in 2:27, the best time ever made in a race in California.

—The 6se of the United States against 39,989 pounds of Kentucky tobacco, Rufus Keeler and W. S. imball, of Rochester, N. Y., claimants, which has been pending in the United States Courthouse 1867, was tried for the third time in the August term of that court, held at Buffalo, and verdict returned for the claimants.

—Officer Tyell, of the police department of Chicago, arrived, last Friday evening, at Winnetka, Illinois, a German named Wm. Oswegbert, who is suposed to be the assassin of Kane Higgins, who was mysteriously murdered near that place on the 24th. The grounds for suspecting Swergbert are not yet made public. He is quite a respectable man.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL and his brother, the Prince Philippe, intied President Grant at Long Branch Saturay.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE METIS DISASTER

Further Particulars.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Negligence of the Captain.

COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE PILOT.

List of Identified Victims.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1872.

Among those saved by the cutter Mocassin from the wreck of the steamer Metes were Geo. S. Harris, Commissioner of the State of Ohio; Horatio Branton, of Connecticut; T. H. Forney, of the Coast Survey. The total number of lives lost will probably not exceed forty.

Among the missing are two sons of Mr. Wierman, banker, of this city, and wife of Sheridan, the actor, who was himself saved.

One account states that the Metes had a larger number of passengers than usual, on account of passengers returning on excursion tickets which expire in a few days. It also had all the freight she could safely carry. The incidents related of the disaster are harrowing in the extreme. Six bodies have been identified and eleven unidentified.

Passengers on the steamer Metis state that soon after the steamer was struck the steamer Stonington came alongside and offered help, which the Captain of the Metis, supposing his vessel in no danger, declined. The Metis spent about fifteen minutes looking for the schooner, and then resumed her course, leaving the Stonington to find the schooner. The Metis had been about half an hour on her course when she was discovered to be rapidly sinking, and immediately headed for shore, but soon sank. There seemed to be an abundance of life-preservers, but several took two or three each, and left others without any. About forty passengers gathered on the hurricane deck—a large proportion of whom were women and children. The hurricane deck separated from the vessel, and, safte drifting about for two hours, was dashed on he beach and went to pieces. The wreck then turned completely over, and several propably were killed by the falling debris. Once on shre, they were kindly cared for. The passengen lost everything. Twenty-seven bodies were recovered.

The revenue cutter Mocassin and yacht Fleetwing started this morning to communicate respecting the bodies not identified, may address Dr. Hyde or Harris Pendleton, of Stonington.

The schooner which collided with the Metes was Captain Cushman from Tumbaston for New York. Her captain, finding she was sinking, made for New London, where she arrived with the lossonly of her bowsprit and head gear. Captain Cushman reports additional fog and disaster to the steamer Metis on Long Island sound. Among the missing is the wife of Wm. E. Sheridan, of the Globe theatre, Boston. The policy was issued at the office of Aetch Hill, says he knew nothing of the disaster which had overtaken the vessel until there was a great rampus outside of his stateroom. I rushed out and found passengers hurried by the excitement into a life boat. There were too many of us in the boat. We had proceeded nearly to the land when a rough sea caused our boat to tip and all were thrown into the water. I was in it. It was a terrible moment. There were few of us who could swim, and only eight or ten succeeded in laying hold of the boat. My poor wife was not among them.

Sheridan here became very much agitated, and hid his face in his hands. In a moment he resumed with a broken voice: I have no physical trouble. My grief is overpowering. I am grateful to Providence to learn if my poor girl was among those who were taken there by the cutter. Among the pathetic incidents of the disaster I remember well the death of two children. All evening they played about the saloon, prattling gayly with the passengers, and seemingly wrapt up in each other. When bed-time came one of them said: "Tiss me, mamma; tiss me, for I am going to sleep," and I saw them no more. This morning their little bodies were washed ashore on the beach, clasped in each others' arms. They were buried in one grave. All evening they played about the saloon, prattling gayly with the passengers, and seemingly wrapt up in each other. When bed-time came one of them said: "Tiss me, mamma; tiss me, for I am going to sleep," and I saw them no more. This morning their little bodies were washed ashore on the beach, clasped in each others' arms. They were buried in one grave. Another passenger states that he asked the purser if any damage was done by the collision, to which the purser replied, "Of course not, it is no use for these small crafts to run into us, for they can't hurt us any way." I went back to the stateroom and laid down, and had scarcely closed my eyes when I felt the ship trembling under me, and missed my wife at once. This was about twenty-five minutes after I first heard the crash. I opened my stateroom door and found the saloon full of people, many not dressed, all in a state of fearful anxiety. They were breaking up the furniture and trying in a wild way to build rafts. All the life preservers had been taken down, and one man had three buckled about his body. Cork mattresses were strewn about the saloon, though the crowd behaved itself in a collected manner. Some two or three dropped on their knees and commenced to pray, and a few women shrieked violently. There were quite a number who were beside themselves, and jumped overboard in delirium, but most of us kept our wits about us. We launched and loaded the life boats, threw over bales of cotton, which we had previously lashed women and children, and tried in a short time to build rafts. Our time was limited, however. We felt the vessel sink slowly and surely beneath us, and all hands made a rush for the hurricane deck. The boat seemed to sink beneath this deck, for when it had reached the level of the water, it floated away, forming a raft of itself. As we drifted towards the land the water seemed shallow, and we waded in, and drifted about, some one way and some another, the most going toward the land. Our raft proceeded in this way till we got close to shore, when a big breaker threw us all into the water. I was one of the few who were saved.

Captain Ritchie, of the revenue cutter Mocassin, which saved forty-one lives and took them, together with seventeen bodies picked up near the wreck, to Stonington, late last night, states that the scene was awful and heart-rending. He engaged in saving the perishing, and can only be realized by experience. Fathers looking for their children, husbands for their wives, a mother for her child, a son for his father, and a sister for a brother. It beggars description.

A Watch Hill dispatch states that the wreck is scattered for fully a mile and a half along the shore. Staterooom doors, bedding, baggage, broken masts, and in fact all miscellaneous floating wrecks of the upper deck may be seen far and near, and it requires some surveillance to ward off thieves, who would unfeelingly appropriate articles belonging perhaps to the dead. The deck hands seem to believe the leak might have been temporarily stopped with a sail cloth had the carpenter been set to work before the water made such headway, and all agreed that the vessel might easily have been run ashore in time to prevent the loss of life. It is reported that the vessel had already began to lurch and settle from the quantity of water in her hold when the fireman first gave the alarm, and it is almost certain the water reached the fires a very few minutes afterwards.

There seems to be an impression that this awful calamity would have been averted had the Captain, when the collision first occurred, taken the trouble to go below and personally examine the damage done. But the captain, like all of all was in the saloon of the Narragansett, where sat a young woman, poorly but neatly dressed, weeping silently near the spot where the dead body of her husband lay. She was asleep when the collision occurred, but was awakened by the shock, and told her husband to get up and see what was the matter. She did so, and soon returned, saying that the Captain had told him there was no danger. He got into bed again, but his wife could not sleep, and was soon again alarmed by the sound of many feet running to and fro. A moment later, the steward, a brave man, of whom all spoke well, rushed into the stateroom and told them to put on life-preservers, as the ship was fatally injured. This was a terrible shock, but they hastened to obey the order. The two children of the young couple lay asleep, one baby six weeks old, the other a boy of three. The father took the biggest boy in his arms. The mother clung to her infant, and the two struggled to the deck. The saloon was knee deep in water by this time, and in less than five minutes the man and wife were in the water. They soon ran high, and soon the husband and wife were swept asunder. The former lost his strength, relaxed his hold on the child, and both were drowned. The mother held her babe over the hungry waters until her strength was exhausted, and then a wave, larger than the rest, dashed it from her arms, and she saw it sink slowly to the depths below. Just as she was exhausted, and after the life preserver had slipped from beneath her arms, the Moccasin came up, and she was recalled to a life which for the present at least is bitter indeed. "I have my husband here," she said, "but they can never find my babies in so large a sea." The poor woman goes to Philadelphia this afternoon, where her parents live, and where her husband will be buried.

Some days, perhaps weeks, must elapse before a correct list of the dead can be made out. All the papers were lost with the ship. Already anxious friends are beginning to visit the offices of the company, asking whether such or such a one sailed in the ill-fated steamer, but to all such inquiries unsatisfactory answers are returned.

From an interview with Abel Terrey, the pilot of the Metis, it appears that his first consideration after the collision was for his own safety. On ascertaining that there was danger of the steamer sinking, he immediately went, it is said, to his room and procured two cork mattresses, which he had stored away. One of them he gave to a friendand the other he attached to his own person, and leaped off from the ship without making any particular effort to aid any of the passengers. His conduct is in great contrast to that of the Captain and others who exerted every nerve to save life. Terrey was some eight hours floating about on his mattress before he was picked up. He claims that when the collision occurred it was utterly impossible to see more than a few yards ahead, in consequence of a fog and drifting sleet.

The following is the statement made by the officials of the Neptune Steamship Company: "A full list of the passengers, officials and crew of the steamer Metis shows 163 persons on board, 141 of whom are alive. The bodies of the other 22 have been found. Many have been reported to-day from various sources who were thought to be lost."

NORWICH, CONN., August 31.—The bodies of eight victims of the Metis disaster are at Watch Hill, and eighteen in the dead house at Stonington.

BOSTON, August 31.—Quite a number of persons arrived here from the wreck of the steamer Metis, among whom is George S. Harris, of Burlington, Iowa, Land Commissioner of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The number of lives lost by the Metis disaster is now reduced to twenty-two. Several bodies at Watch Hill await identification. The following is a list of the dead so far as identified: Mrs. W. E. Sheridan, wife of Mr. Sheridan, of the Globe Theater, Boston; August Hemmway, piano manufacturer, Boston; Mrs. Mary Wiland, Williamsburg; Mrs. G. W. Howard, Rome; Laura Brasher, East Boston; S. G. Martin, Manchester; James Harbiger, Newark; P. A. Field, Geneva; Henry Cross, Providence; James Murphine, Troy; Conductor; J. S. Easton, Boston; C. A. Bliss, Providence; two children of Mrs. Garrard, of Providence; two children of Arthur Wierum, broker of Brooklyn—the latter were in charge of C. C. Adams, who made every effort to save them, but they died in his arms in the water from exposure.

J. S. Bradley, son of Chief Justice Bradley, of Rhode Island, when about to sink from exertion, was saved by second engineer Doane, of the Metis, who pulled him on a skylight, on which he was floating. Mr. Sheridan, the actor, and his wife, jumped into the water as the ship was sinking. Both had life preservers on, but Mrs. Sheridan was separated from her husband by the waves, and disappeared in the darkness, although he could hear her voice for some time. He was saved and her body was washed ashore. The statements of an eye witness agree that sufficient examination was not made of the hull of the Metis immediately after the collision, and that a fatal mistake was made in proceeding on the voyage and refusing assistance from the steamer Stonington. Nearly an hour elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Metis, during which the steamer could have been beached. Only fifteen minutes before the steamer sunk the passengers were warned to save themselves as best they could. After that everything was in confusion, and the wildest panic prevailed. The Metis was under the escort of Lieutenant McFarland, of the Sixth United States cavalry, with one hundred men; but being nine miles in the rear at the time of the massacre, no protection could be afforded. Mr. Stanley was with the escort, and when it arrived at the terrible scene the savages were just retiring over the hill beyond, whirling their tomahawks and shouting in mad glee over their ill-gotten gains.

CASUALTIES.

Burning of the Steamer Nevada.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 1.—The Philadelphia and Hartford Transportation Company's steamer Nevada, from Philadelphia, August 29th, while anchored at the mouth of the Thames River, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. The cargo was composed rags, wool, merchandise, gasoline, etc. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The Captain and crew escaped in boats, saving nothing. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have resulted from the spontaneous combustion of wool, which produced the explosion of gasoline. Loss $95,000.

ANOTHER COLLISION IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 1.—The steamer Narragansett, from New York for Stonington, collided with an unknown schooner in the sound on Saturday night at about eleven o'clock. The engines of the steamer had been reversed, and hence the shock did but slight injury. The captaiih of the steamer charges the schooner with suddenly and improperly changing her course.

CHICAGO.

The Livingstone Discovery.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The *Times* to-day publishes a report of the interview of one of its reporters with W. H. Cook, who was mentioned by L. L. Noe, in his recent letter throwing discredit upon Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, as having been the traveling companion of Stanley and Noe on their trip through Asia. Cook is reported to have said that Noe was a boy whom Stanley picked up on board the vessel on which he (Stanley) shipped, and that on the tour mentioned Noe was simply taken along as a servant. Cook appears to have declined making any extended statement of his knowledge of Stanley unless paid for it, but from the published report of what he did say, it would appear that he considers Stanley an extraordinary man, and Noe a fraud.

CHICAGO, September 1.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes a note from W. H. Cook, the companion of Stanley and Noe, in which he declines having been interviewed by a reporter of the Chicago *Times*, and declares that while an interview was sought, he refused to give it, and that the reporter wrote up his account from certain statements of his (Cook's) published sometime since in the Yorkville (Ill.) News.

RAILROADS.

California, Atlantic & Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The California, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, to co-operate with St. Louis in constructing the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad, has completed its organization and issued its prospectus. The individual subscriptions to the capital stock now amount to very nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars, and

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 104.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112.

WE are sorry to notice how slowly the responses come in from our citizens, of their willingness to entertain delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention. We suppose that, as is usual in such cases, the chief work will be left till the last week. We have not the slightest doubt that our citizens fully intend to handsomely entertain the soldier guests. But if they will indicate the number now, they will relieve the committee of great perplexity and labor right at the last.

A WESTERN exchange very happily hits off the varying phases through which the canvass has already run. It affirms that one of the chief merits of the coalition was that it was going to shove aside the military candidate for the Presidency, and bring in a civilian; but after all, they have got a General. The *Tribune* said at first it was general enthusiasm, but now that it is general torpor. The *World* calls it general stagnation. The *Herald* says it is general reaction. The *Herald's* correspondent, who has been over the State of New York, looking for Greeleyism, says it is general indifference. Greeley, in Maine, promised a general division of the offices among his supporters, without regard to their party antecedents, but it is more than doubtful if that general will ever be brought into action.

TO-MORROW the vote in Vermont will be taken. A Governor, five members of Congress, and members of the Legislature are to be elected. The Republican majority is always great in that State, but the Liberals have used frantic efforts to reduce it. Tilton, Banks, Kilpatrick, and even Greeley himself, have ranged over the State making speeches. It is merely a question of majorities. Next week the election in Maine comes off. The election of Perham, Republican candidate for Governor, is conceded, but it is claimed that the general Republican majority will be reduced. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Augusta, Maine:

"The contest in the Congressional districts is progressing finely, and every one will be carried by the Republicans by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 4,000. In the First District, Burleigh's supporters are doing nobly. In the Second District, Gen. Frye is having it all his own way. In the Third District, the supporters of Speaker Blaine are making such a splendid fight that the Democratic friends of Col. Lang, the coalition candidate, are terribly disheartened. They now begin to find how woefully they have been deceived in the promised Liberal Republican support which has dwindled down to a mere corporal's guard. In the Fourth District, Gen Hersey commands the full strength of the Republicans; while in the Fifth District, Hale's prospects of an increased majority are so flattering that the renegade Pike is now satisfied that he is losing ground daily, and it is presumed has ordered his undertaker.

"The Greeleyites do not express that confidence which they had two weeks ago, and it is evident that the leaders are preparing themselves for another one of those crushing defeats of the Democracy which the Republicans, when awakened, are in the habit of dealing out. The Greeley movement has reached high-water mark, and none are more disappointed than the old Democratic Bourbons in finding how few Liberals have deserted the Republicans and gone over to the Democrats."

"THE BLOODY CHASM."

The following article, taken from the Quitman *Review*, a living and livid Greeley paper, published in the State of Georgia, now under a Democratic State government, furnishes an excellent idea of the kind of bloody chasm—or we would rather say, hellish abyss—across which Messrs. Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, Thos. M. Marshall, Doctor King and Alderman Strain are reaching to shake hands with the Quitman *Review* and its ilk. What think you of it, ye men of Allegheny county? Would you like to roast in the eternal fires reserved for such sinners, and all for the privilege of standing on the ignoble platform of the Dem-Libs." "Anything to beat Grant?"

"The atrocities of the Northern soldiery are still too fresh in our memory; the scars on our heart are not yet erased; the names of Chickamauga and Elmira still suffuse the eyes with tears, and the heart with terrible thoughts of vengeance. Ah! it is too soon to make light of the four years' struggle for liberty. Widows have not ceased to lament the loss of husbands; mothers still cherish the memory of departed sons; brothers and sisters still remember idolized fathers and brothers. The reminders of war's terrible havoc are still visible—the grim landmarks of a scandal hook and the blackened ruins made by incendiary and hireling armies are altogether too fresh in the minds of Southern men—to expect from them even political endorsement of all the atrocious acts of a vandal host. When we so debase our manhood—for we so outrage all the nobler feelings of humanity—as to stand over the graves of our Confederate dead, and, in the language of the ninth resolution of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, exclaim, 'we remember with gratitude the heroism of the soldiers of the North,' may our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, and may God's thunderbolt lay us lifeless over the sacred mound we thus dishonor."

"No," replies the *Review*, "you may talk about peace and reconciliation and hand-clasping as much as you please, but we see our way to a terrible vengeance upon the government and upon the negro through the election of Horace Greeley. We will aid in electing him because we see in his success new hope for the lost cause, but we do not, we will not endorse even politically the platform upon which he stands. That is all well enough for the North, but as for the South, it is just where it was in feeling when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and Thompson was concocting measures to burn the cities of the North."

A CONTEMPTIBLE JOURNAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* professes to be friendly to President Grant, and to all of the State ticket, except Hartranft and Allen. It opposes them chiefly on account of alleged bad character—Hartranft's dereliction being that he borrowed $7,000 from Evans. We do not complain that the *Press*, or any other journal, should have preferences among candidates; but it seems amazing, on the supposition that it is as friendly to the balance of the ticket as it is hostile to Hartranft and Allen, that it should not say an occasional word for it. All its force, and nearly all its space, is devoted to the abuse, chiefly of Hartranft. Fair criticism is commendable. Manly opposition is not to be despised. But the position is not to be low and unmanly in *Press* descends to the low and unmanly in criticism. It makes a brief speech of thanks, an impromptu talk offered by General Hartranft, the subject of a long editorial criticism, failing to see that precisely the same form of criticism would apply to General Grant. It is well known that General Hartranft is not an orator—he does not pretend to be; but it is no evidence against his general intelligence, any more than General Grant's inability to make a speech proves him of weak understanding.

If the *Press* holds clear evidence, other than that passed upon by the Legislative Investigating Committee, proving General Hartranft guilty of financial irregularities, it is perfectly legitimate to use it. If not, the use of letters and other things without accompanying explanations is *ex-parte* and unfair. As brokers do business on a margin, the sums charged their customers are enormously in excess of the moneys actually deposited. We do not say this is the explanation of the transactions with Yerkes, but it probably is. It will be noticed that these transactions covered a period of several months, and at no time reached $100,000. Now, ten per cent. is the common margin charged by brokers, and some transactions are done on five per cent. margin. Thus, it will be seen, that from five to ten thousand dollars represented the basis for the various transactions, which the *Press* represents as so enormous as to require the use of State funds. Nor do we suppose this sum to be beyond the reach of either the parties in interest. So when these terrible transactions come to be carefully analyzed, in accordance with the custom prevailing in such cases, we see it dwindles to nothing.

The *Press* would gain reputation in this fight were not its motives so obviously impure. The very crime it charges against Hartranft, its proprietor is guilty of—guilty in the most glaring and offensive sense. He received $2,000 of Evans' spoils, and his "business man" $4,000 more. It cannot be pretended that he did not know that the reception of this money was unlawful—that it was due the Commonwealth. Had Mr. Forney cleared his skirts of this crime, or had he even paid back the money into the State Treasury, there would be some show of honesty in his onslaughts on the ticket. But he holds firmly his ill-gotten spoils—retains from the Treasury money that rightly belongs in it, that was waylaid and kept out, and then holds up his hands in horror that another should even borrow money from the man from whom he received illegal spoils! If this horror arises from the act that one is a candidate for Governor, what shall be said when we remember that the other is a candidate for United States Senator?

Is not the balance of the ticket worthy support, if the *Press* cannot endure Hartranft and Allen? Are not our candidates for Congressmen at Large, for the Constitutional Convention, for other and important offices, worthy a kindly word. Here is the test of sincerity. Were the *Press* honest in this fight, it would take very especial pains to show that its disaffection is merely personal, by strongly supporting the balance of the ticket. It has given few and very feeble words in this direction. What is the inference? Simply that it is fighting the entire ticket under a false pretence. This is utterly contemptible. It may not be necessary to dignify the paper which does it, by referring to it frequently, but means should be taken to give it to know that it is thoroughly understood. Nor can its nominal, and evidently half-hearted support of Grant accomplish any real good.

We like manly opposition, and recognize the right of a newspaper to follow out its convictions. But the peculiarly tortuous course followed by the *Press*, its palpable implication in crimes with Evans, a thousand times worse than it charges against Hartranft, makes it a rather bad mentor in political morals. There is said to have been an old colored man South "powerful" in religious exhortation. His influence was rather impaired one day when, being asked about stealing chickens, he replied, "Didn't do it; but, Lordy, don't ask about ducks." The moral and religious exhortations of the *Press*, in favor of official purity, would sound much better if its editor's hands had not unlawfully penetrated the money bags of the State. There is room yet for the *Press* to do manlier work. Oppose Hartranft if it must, but let it show that it has some manliness by devoting, at least, as much space in support of the other parts of the ticket.

EDUCATION OF BOYS.

The subject of education deserves the serious consideration of every parent. To educate your children in the best possible manner for their future, should be your earnest desire; but this cannot be done in the best way without some time and much thought on your part. On the proper instruction of youth depends, in a great measure, the perpetuity of our free institutions. If you have a son, you are striving to acquire property to enable you to afford him all needful advantages that he may become an intelligent, useful and successful man. It is not your great desire to leave him a fortune that will render him independent of exertion, a mere consumer of your hard earned substance. Neither do you wish him to feel during his minority that he will not be required to put forth efforts, and earnest efforts, for his support in after life. If you have profited at all by observation, you know that the self-dependent becomes the self-reliant, the energetic, intelligent and successful man; and those who do depend on others are wanting in energy, are feeble and inefficient, if not vicious and miserable. The important part of his education, if he is brought up as he should be—we do not say the most important—is his school education. What shall this be?

If you are able and he has the requisite capacity and tastes, then you will give him a thorough education, in all the sciences and in some of the ancient and modern languages. No better preparation can we have for the battle of life. If he is to be a professional man, you will not be satisfied with anything short of the best equipment, the largest store of ammunition and the best training of the instrument with which he is to use it. Anything short of this will, so far, send him forth unfitted for the struggle. The time required may be long, but you have the means to sustain him, and he cannot afford to omit anything that will assist him in winning the race. If four years of study might possibly result in failure, while eight would, in all probability, crown his efforts with success, then the additional four will be taken. You will listen to no short course, no twelve-lesson humbug, no forced ascent under high pressure up the hill of science. That course, however long, which will best discipline his mind and store it with useful learning you will give him.

If it is decided that he will not be a professional man, and you have all the means to educate him fully, what then? We still answer, give him a thorough collegiate course of instruction, if he has any disposition to avail himself of its advantages. As are his developed powers of mind and his stores of learning, so will his influence, happiness and success be, other things being equal. Every increment of mental strength and every addition to his knowledge will add so much to his chances in the race of life. For all that constitutes true success he will be so much better prepared. If he has such a distaste for the ancient languages as to make the study of them painful and progress in them slow and forced, then omit them. We should say the same of the higher mathematics. We do not mean by this that we would always consult the taste of a boy in every study. Some are not to be omitted on any account, except total incapacity. We speak of the higher departments of study. Of natural science and the humanities of learning, give him a thorough knowledge, and just in proportion as he has this education will he be fitted as a mechanic, or business man, or farmer, to be influential and happy as well as successful!

You may think that your circumstances demand that your son should engage in some employment at sixteen or seventeen, and that all the education he may have must be obtained before that early period. Your object then should be to adopt his studies to the business he is to pursue, and the time to be devoted to them, if these are decided on. The simple fact that a study is useful, in a general sense, is not a sufficient reason for requiring your son to pursue it. The question should be, is it best for him under all the circumstances. It may be useful to know how to make steel, to prepare drugs, to cure diseases, or to sail a ship; but if your son is to be a grocer, or a dry goods merchant, you cannot afford the time to give him a knowledge of all these kinds of business. It may be well to have an elegant boot, but if you cannot have two of that kind it will be better to have a pair of a cheaper quality. A shoemaker learns the trade of a shoemaker, and a carpenter, that of a carpenter. So, with a limited time to prepare your son for his business, of all the many branches of study, select that which will be most useful to him.

You may say one of these numerous studies will tend to discipline the mind, or may in some way be useful to him. But other studies may discipline the mind as well, and at the same time have a more direct bearing on his future. In such a case as we are supposing it would be very foolish to spend two or three years on the higher mathematics to the neglect of physics or chemistry. If, then, in this short time he is to prepare himself to be an engineer, let him study all the branches relating directly to that calling and as many other collateral branches as he can. Surveying or physics should not be omitted for Greek or mental philosophy. All articles of food are good, but not all equally so to all persons at all times—some may even be poisonous.

But, you may say, I leave this all to his instructor. How do you do this? Do you go to an intelligent, conscientious, unselfish teacher, who has no favorite studies, and tell him all your plans concerning your son, and then commit his education to him, or, do you send your son, leaving the matter in his hands? If so, then he only is to be consulted and pleased. If he is not satisfied then he will convince you, who know nothing of the difficulties of an instructor, that another school is better. To say you leave your son's education to his instructor, without consulting him or giving him information of your wishes and plans, is like committing the building of your house to an architect without instructing him as to the size, material and location. He might build a good house, but it might also be wholly unfitted for you, or might be beyond your means.

You have but limited time and money, and you wish to give this time and money to the education of your son, so as to accomplish the most possible for him. Nothing is to be lost or misapplied. Everything must bear on the object in view. Very few parents are fitted to give directions as to these studies, and still most think they can. They decide on studies with which they have no acquaintance. The loss of time and money here are enormous. Great mistakes are made, and the progress of students in the classes becomes greatly impeded. Teachers also may class students to suit their own convenience, or the preference of the pupils themselves, without regard to what is best. It is, therefore, highly important that great care should be exercised in this matter.

FROM official accounts we learn that three million letters were to the dead letter office, last year, and that they contained a sum exceeding three millions of dollars in drafts, money and checks. Of this ninety-two thousand dollars was in cash. Fifty-eight thousand letters had no county or State direction; four hundred thousand lacked stamps, and three thousand were posted without any address at all. It is estimated that on an average every letter office loses a dollar to some one. Many of these mistakes doubtless arise from ignorance, but many more must be credited to absent-mindedness and the restless activity characteristic of our people. Of the four hundred thousand letters going to the dead letter office for stamps, many were doubtless stamped, but the gum did not adhere—a fault far from uncommon in many of the stamps issued by the postoffice authorities. The official report from which these facts are gleaned should have the effect of making people more careful in stamping, addressing and mailing letters. We can understand how a man should forget to stamp a letter in a hurry of business, but how he could possibly manage to place it in an envelope and stamp it without putting an address upon it, we must confess puzzles us, especially when there is money inside. Sometimes the name is put on without either city, town or State. Many of these dead letters are returned to their senders, but many more have no intelligence within which can give the clerks a clue as to where they have come from. Some are forwarded to their proper address from information gleaned from their contents, but by far the majority are lost to their senders forever. Such a direction "Mr. Smith, Massachusetts," is by no means as definite as it should be to ensure accuracy in the delivery, and yet such directions are anything but uncommon. A very curious and interesting article might be written upon the romance of the dead letter office.

How many persons during the recent hot weather have used the phrase "The dog stars rage," and how few knew why they used it, and how Sirius came to be associated with our midsummer, and to receive its canine appellation. A writer in *Castell's Magazine* gives the explanation. To discover the historical dawn of dog days, we must go back three thousand years. At that time the rise of the Nile was a puzzle to the people of Egypt. At length, a few days before the river began to increase, a bright star was observed to rise above the horizon, just in advance of the sun. It soon came to be anxiously looked for as a sign of coming peril to the people in the lowlands, who, on its appearance, at once forsook their habitations, and migrated to higher ground to escape the rapid rise of the river. And because the star, like a faithful watch-dog, warned them of the approach of an enemy, they gave it the name Haaut, or Tayaut, which in their language signified dog. As, moreover, there was a manifestly apparent relation between the morning star and the swelling river, the former received a second title, to wit, Sihor, which we know from Joshua and Jeremiah was one of the several names of the Nile, and from this word our name for the star, Sirius, has been obtained. From the breaking out of fevers at this time, a baneful influence was ascribed to this star, and sacrifices—peculiar, from the fact that the victim was required to be a red headed person—were offered to it. Greece took up the superstition, and then Rome, and the latter was accustomed to offer up a brown dog yearly, upon the altar, to Sirius. Hence the *dies caniculares* of classic times and our dog days.

In regard to the reported diamond fields, the New York *Herald* says precious stones may abound in New Mexico and Arizona, or they may be found there to be very few and far between. "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," they say; but still we would caution all adventurous young men against vesturing into these reported diamond fields, as we do all diamond stock speculations, until they shall have had proof positive that said diamond fields are no humbug. Lieutenant Wheeler's scientific exploring expedition, now in Southern Utah, will probably, in the course of the next three or four months, penetrate into these reported diamond regions and give us the facts concerning the presence therein or absence of the precious stones which, it is said by interested parties, can be gathered up there on the mountain sides by the bushel. At all events, until some reliable explorers shall have inspected these alleged diamond districts in Arizona and New Mexico and reported thereon, let not our enterprising, speculative, credulous and adventurous young men forget the good old axiom that "the fool and his money are soon parted."

In 1869 there were one hundred and eight million of tons of coal mined in Great Britain and Ireland, against sixty-four million, three hundred thousand tons in 1855. The mining industry of Great Britain in 1869 employed 345,446 male persons, of whom 282,473 were miners, dispersed through 3,206 different collieries. Assuming that each miner had a family of five persons, it is estimated that one-eighteenth of the total population of England, Wales and Scotland is supported by the occupation of coal mining. The known coal fields of the United Kingdom amount to only four per cent. of the total surface of the coal fields of the world, and the United States and the British North American colonies include in their territory one hundred and eighty thousand square miles of coal measures.

GENERAL NEWS.

STATISTICS show that the people of this country consume more sugar in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other.

IT IS now stated that the terrible riot of Belfast, Ireland, attached such unusual proportions from the fact that the linen operatives of that city were on a strike, and, being idle, were easily drawn into the vortex of religious fanaticism.

THE press of Vienna announces the complete recovery of Marshal Benedeck, who has been confined to his bed for some time from cramps in the stomach. That officer, who is 78 years of age, is assiduously employed in writing his memoirs.

IT BEGINS to appear that the marvellous Arizona diamonds are only brilliant crystals resembling diamonds. It has been so determined by competent lapidaries, who have thus cruelly put an end to all the dreams of wealth indulged in by those who had faith in the stories first published. We shall now have a panic in the Alaska diamond and Australian pebble market.

JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, having recently sold her house in New York for $35,000, her household goods and furniture were on Thursday put up at auction, and drew a large number of people together. The effects were mainly bought by speculators, who in some instances gave very high prices, in the hope of hereafter realizing a profit from the notoriety attached to them.

THE Science Association at Dubuque have been examining skulls with almost a phrenological enthusiasm, and trace, in the absence of forcheads, a relationship between the Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley and the temple-building aborigines of Mexico and Peru. There is also some scientific illumination offered on the subject of Arizona diamonds to the effect that they are, possibly, colorless sapphires.

CERTAIN diamond jewelers, in a communication to the London *Times*, confidently assert that the alleged discovery of precious stones in Arizona is all a myth. They aver that the diamonds exhibited by the parties who claim to have discovered the Great American Golconda, were in reality purchased of them and taken to America for the purpose of creating a diamond fever, and in this way largely increasing the tide of emigration to the Territory.

THROUGHOUT Pennsylvania, it is said, all the old cider mills and presses are put in order. Hand presses are also in demand in some localities, and improved, large, new presses, to supply an entire neighborhood with facilities for all to make cider. Some of these presses will be at work day and night during the rush of the season. It is predicted cider will come down to $1.50 a barrel; already it is as low as $2.50 a barrel. Cider vinegar, unfermented cider and hard cider will all be plentiful the coming winter.

THERE is a man in San Francisco who claims to have found out how to transmute the baser metals into pure and shining gold, which it is declared has been searchingly tested by the assayers, and declared to be the genuine article, one thousand fine. The lucky and learned man says that with proper facilities he can manufacture gold by the ton, and can produce enough in a few weeks to freight a ship! He resolutely refuses to disclose his secret, and declares that it shall die with him—and we rather think that it will.

THE uncertain days of petroleum appear to be over. No man is to-day a beggar and to-morrow a prince; those who grasp success do so only as the result of the most legitimate hard work. The wages of labor are comparatively small, and all branches of the business reduced to the closest system of sharp competition. The next few years will not only find the oil country in fewer hands, and consequently better controlled, but will disclose some immense fortunes acquired, not by dumb luck, but by hard work, forethought and accumulation.

SOME time ago, it is stated, the Prussian Government agreed to sell all the French chassepot rifles captured in the Franco-German war to an ossensible agent of one of the South American Republics. The papers were signed, and the delivery of the arms was about to commence, when the Prussian Government, at the very last moment, refused to fulfill the contract, and broke off all negotiations. This strange affair is explained by the fact that Prussia, in the very nick of time, discovered that Russia was the real purchaser, and that the agent had sheltered himself under a sham commission from the South American Republic.

THIERS is very polite to the peasants, and rather wins their affections in that way. Recently, walking with some attendants, he met an old woman with a basket on her arm. Seeing the Generals bowing uncovered, the woman, in her Basque black dress, she stopped and asked one of the distinguished party who that gentleman was. They told her it was M. le President de la Republique Française. Whereupon the old woman rushed up to M. Thiers, shook both his hands and shook them with enthusiasm, to the no small amusement of those who witnessed the scene, but somewhat to the embarrassment of the President.

AN unfortunate Baltimore sportsman, armed with a shot gun, went out in the woods in Harford county, Md., to shoot squirrels. Seeing what he supposed to be a large gray squirrel perched on the limb of a tree, he took aim and fired. Upon stooping down to pick up his squirrel, he was staggered by a peculiar blow upon the side of his nose, and before he could regain a perpendicular position another stinging blow upon the left side of his nasal. He then discovered that the supposed squirrel was a hornet's nest, the occupants of which made a savage war upon him, and before he could beat a retreat his nose and right cheek were swolen to an enormous size.

FIJI.

Shocking Scene at an Execution—The Victim Escapes.

The Fiji *Gazette*, of June 1st, says: "The dreadful event of the early part of the week, through, we are bound to say, unforseen circumstances which no living man could have foreseen, offers opportunity for an illustration of the horrors of capital punishment. It had been determined by the Government that Antonio Franes, convicted of the murder of Muir, on board the *Marion Renny*, should die. May 28th, at seven o'clock, was fixed upon as the day and the hour for the execution; but owing to the inability of the sheriff to attend, the execution was deferred until next day, May 28th. At six A. M., on that day, an inquiring crowd assembled, and as the wretched convict attended by Mr. Nettleton, Inspector Martin and the executioner, appeared upon the scaffold, his immediate death appeared imminent. He was pinioned, and had on his head a white cap. The executioner (Latham) had a black crape on his face, and he proceeded to manipulate the rope which it was quite apparent was not adaped for the purpose, as he could not make the knot render—not when he tried with all his might. Nevertheless he adjusted it loosely around the neck of the culprit, who kept his position with stoic indifference, and at a given signal drew the bolt, the sufferer falling at least sixfeet, and remaining suspended for the first minute or two quiescent. At the end of that time, there was a convulsive motion of one foot, then some horrid groans were heard, and then in an unearthly noise Franes cried out, "Oh God, kill me, shoot me, or cut me down; I cannot die this way!" This was heard by those near—some actually hitting as the horrid sounds greeted their ears. Panic struck! Sergeant Harding at once complied with the request of the culprit, ascended the scaffold, cut him down, as he fell with great force to the ground. He was then put on his feet, and advance a couple of steps as the cap was removed from his face, saying, 'I wish to die; I have not killed!' For God's sake hang me!' But not that way; I cannot die that way!" He was then carried into the gaol, and laid down on a stretcher. He has since recovered, suffering little from the effect of the terrible wrench his neck must have had. We understand that the King has now released him, and that he will be kept to some purpose punishment for life. Previous to his pension, he made a written confession, stating that he was prepared to die, attributing his sin to drink."

OF all documents ever made by the hand of man, the Declaration of Independence is perhaps the most precious. Certainly there is none so dear to American hearts, and there is something very painful in the assurance which comes from Washington that the manuscript is fast fading away, and that in a few years the parchment bids fair to become a blank. Nearly all the signatures are said to be already effaced, and unless some remedy is adopted, it is easy to calculate the time when all those memorable names will disappear. Surely, however, this can and ought to be prevented. If we mistake not, many old manuscripts have been restored at the Imperial Library at Paris. No time should be lost in arresting the further effacement of our great national heirloom, even if unhappily it should prove impossible to restore the portions that have become illegible. Both the Declaration, and Washington's Commission as General and Commander-in-Chief, are now on exhibition in the Patent Office, and we trust that steps will be taken at once to stay, so far as may be, the mournful ravages of time.

PERSONAL.

BISMARCK is in England and Mr. Gladstone is on the continent.

HIRAM POWERS, the sculptor, has been elected a knight of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

W. B. ASTOR lives in mortal terror of Nathan's fate, and takes all reasonable precautions to escape it.

DANIEL DREW acknowledges to being worth $25,000,000, but the knowing ones think he should be taxed for a third more.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL, one of the best types of the strong-minded sisterhood abroad, is coming to America next month.

A PAINTER named Walton is the first workingman who has received the honor of an election to the Canadian House of Commons.

CAPTAIN BERKINSTOCK will command the German Republican soldier delegation from Philadelphia to the Pittsburgh Convention.

THE Duke of Teck has been appointed to be a Royal Commissioner of England for promoting the success of the Vienna Exhibition.

MRS. HILLARD, of Rockport, Ill., recently horsewhipped a Baptist minister named Archer, who had aimed at her the poisonous shaft of calumny.

MESDAMES ADELINA PATTI, Nilsson, Volpini and Signor Graziani are now engaged for Russia, at the rate of $4,000, $8,000, $7,000 and $4,200 per month severally.

A MARBLE bust of Lieutenant General J. E. B. Stuart, executed by Edward W. Valentine, a Virginia sculptor, is to be placed in the State Library in the Virginia Capitol.

PRINCE BISMARCK was recently summoned from Varzin to Gastein to confer with the Emperor William, preparatory to the approaching meeting between the German and Austrian Emperors at Ischl.

OF MRS. James Gordon Bennett, it is said that, if she were to chronicle the story of her struggles, trials and successes, with explanatory notes about people she has met, the book would find an extraordinary demand.

MR. LATIMER, of Philadelphia, who claims to be a direct descendant of the martyred bishop of that name, has bought Sir George Hayter's picture of the burning of his ancestor by way or a pleasant family reminiscence.

DR. C. J. B. ALDIS, lately dead in London, held appointments the statement of which filled nearly half a column of medical directories. In early life he was associated with the Earl of Shaftsbury in improving the condition of the dwellings of the poor in the worst parts of Westminster.

A MODEST bachelor says all he would ask in a wife would be a good temper, sound health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, pretty figure, respectable connections, domestic habits, resources of amusement, good spirits, conversational talent, elegant manners and money.

DR. JOSEPH E. SEMPLE, United States Army, whose sudden death near Meridian, Miss., on August 27th, has been announced, was a native of Philadelphia, born July 27th, 1832. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College in March, 1853, and several years afterwards entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon.

JOHN RECHARD, who claims to have made a trip on the first and fourth steamboats that sailed from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, when there was but one small house, a blacksmith shop and a grog shop there, is now, according to a correspondent, hale and hearty, dwelling upon a good farm near Des Moines, Iowa, and reading the newspapers without glasses.

ON the same day on which Juarez died the second son of the Emperor Iturbide breathed his last, Don Angel de Iturbide, who never meddled in politics. This death reduced the yet living family of the Iturbides to Colonel Augustin Cosin de Iturbide, now residing in Paris, the youngest son of the ex-Emperor, born two months after the unfortunate Agustin I. was shot by order of Santa Anna, in 1824. Further, his only daughter, Doña Josefa, living at Bayonne, and two grandsons, Salvador de Iturbide y Maryan and Agustin de Iturbide y Green.

A LEADING member of one of the best known and most highly esteemed families of New York, Mr. Henry Hall Ward, died at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday morning last after a short but painful and trying illness. Mr. Ward was a grandson of General Ward, of Rhode Island, whom he represented in the venerable Revolutionary Order of the Cincinnati, of which society he has been for some years past the Treasurer. He was a cousin of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and of Mr. Samuel Ward, and a nephew of the late Prescott Hall. Born in 1820, Mr. Henry Ward took his degress in 1808 at Columbia College, and shortly afterwards entered on the study of he law with his uncle, Mr. Hall.

CHINA.

Damages by the Late Floods—Agricultural Losses and Great Suffering of the People—Dead Bodies Floating in the River

The late floods with which we have been visited have done no particular damage to foreign houses here in Tientsen. The rains found out the weak places on the roof of houses and go-downs, and the water from below came through the cellars to the height of about two feet—otherwise little damage was done. About Tientsin the plain on both sides the river is still covered with water, but it is subsiding—most likely by evaporation—for hitherto nothing has been done which should have been done in the way of drainage. Li' Hung Chang, the British Minister tells us, is an energetic man; but if so, in these quiet, peaceable times, he has not shown much energy about Tientsin. The plain around us admits of easy drainage into the Peiho, and the land now under water for so long would, if drained, have produced most excellent crops, as other flooded lands in the neighborhood have done; the cultivation of these lands would have given employment to many hundreds, and the produce of these lands would have been sufficient to feed many thousands, but the country all round the city and settlement—where we must regard drainage in a salutary point of view—remains under water, and the consequences are now, as were to be expected, people half starved and half clothed and unsheltered during the inclement winter. They are now said to be dying at the rate of upwards of one hundred every day in and about the city, and ten to twelve of these poor people are being buried in a trunk at one time without coffins. Several bodies may, it is said, be seen almost daily floating down the river.

During winter the poor people get only about two-thirds to three-fourths of their normal allowance of food from the mandarins. A good deal of clothing was sent up from the south—but little compared to what was required by those who had lost their all. Most of the foreign residents have generously subscribed considerable sums, which were distributed by the foreigners personally at several of the villages around Tientsin, and were most thankfully received by the poor people.

Suicide by Starvation.

A man named James Flynn, who was recently sentenced to death in England for murdering a woman, under circumstances of great brutality, has committed suicide in the county prison at Manchester in a very peculiar manner. He from the first refused to take any food whatever, and was persistent in his refusal up to the time of his death, which occurred from exhaustion, on the 12th inst. On the morning of the third day of his imprisonment after he was sentenced to death the surgeon, seeing that all attempts to persuade the man were futile, determined to bring into use the stomach pump. When he appeared at the door of the cell in which the man was confined, Flynn seized a stool and threatened to knock the brains out of the first who entered. He was secured and the instrument inserted in his throat, but he wriggled so much that the interior of his throat was lacerated to such an extent that the surgeon decided not to again attempt the use of the pump. The governor, (Captain Mitchell), the Roman Catholic chaplain, and all the officers of the prison had endeavored to get the man to eat, but he had refused, and when tea and bread and butter were procured for him merely moistened his lips.

A MANUFACTURER of Munich, to obtain belts of great length from the hides of oxen, skins them as hunters do fur-bearing animals; namely, by making a comparatively small opening behind, and stripping the hide off entire. After removing the feet, and of bag is left, which is tanned, and cut round in a continuous strip of the desired width.

Pitcairn Bank for Savings,
No. FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1868.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is added to the principal. Dividends semi-annually, in January and July. By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Minals.
John Scott, James Pedcorse A. Berry, President; McKinney, Secretary and Tr. Vice Presidents; D. F. A. Bradley, J. L. Grossmyer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bram, G. Follansbee, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicit. Robt. C. Schmertz.

NOT A TOM-CAT.

An Old Farmer Goes Out to Shoot a Cat—It Turns Out to be a Baby.

A Jacksonville (Illinois) correspondent says: On Tuesday evening, about the hour of nine o'clock, while Mr. Joseph Sharp, of this place, sat in his dwelling, located in West Lafayette street, he heard a noise, which seemed to come from some point in his back yard, which sounded like the subdued mewing or whining of a cat, whereupon Jo. said to Mrs. Sharp, "Wife, there is that old Tom cat again. He will keep us awake all night with his screams and mewing if he is not got rid of. Get the lantern and I will get my gun, and we will go out, find the gentleman, and while you hold the lantern I will shoot the rascal." A moment afterward Mr. and Mrs. Sharp made their exit by the rear door of the domicil, the former

WITH HIS GUN,

ready for the fray, and the latter with the lamp, to give light by which sure aim was to be had at the said Thomas cat. Once outside, the lamp was turned to throw a flood of light in the direction from whence came the mewing sound; at the same time Jo. raised his gun to his shoulder, ready to take aim and fire as soon as the tormenting feline was discovered. Just then, some distance from where they stood, lying upon the grass, an object was discovered, and in a moment more the bullet from Jo's gun would have gone whizzing on its errand of death had not Mrs. Sharp cried, "Hold! Jo, as I live it is a baby." An instant after both Mr. and Mrs. Sharp were by the side of the object, which they at once discovered was a bright-eyed, beautiful girl baby, tastefully and nicely attired, apparently about two weeks old. Of course the kind-hearted Jo and wife immediately and gladly cared for the foundling, "taking it in," and giving it shelter and proper nourishment. The babe was placed in the keeping of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Props, by His Honor Judge Scott, the tender-hearted Judge of our County Court. Some people think they recognize a striking resemblance in the features of this babe and the features of somebody else living hereabouts, and this striking resemblance promises to lead, at no distant day, to a first-class and decidedly spicy sensation.

A NEW religious community is now attracting considerable attention in Iowa, where its members, to the number of fifteen hundred, are settled. They have purchased about 30,000 acres of land on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and have erected several mills and manufactories which they carry on themselves. They call themselves "Amanians," and are Germans without exception. All property is held in common, and the affairs of the society are managed by fifteen trustees or fathers, as they are called. Each person is allowed to draw a certain amount from the co-operative store yearly, and no member is given any wages or any money for personal expenses. Meetings are held every day for religious services. In addition to the thirty thousand acres of farming land already mentioned, the society own large flour and woolen mills on the Des Moines river. The Amanians are noted for their honesty and fair dealing, and are much respected by their neighbors. Marriage is not encouraged, though it is not forbidden, and as the community is not receiving any new members, it will probably, in time, die out.

THE Japanese Minister at Washington is engaged in organizing a plan for the establishing of schools in Japan. Rev. D. C. Scrunp, of New Haven, has been invited to go to Japan for the purpose of putting the system in operation, and, although this gentleman has not formally accepted the invitation, he is making arrangements for entering upon the work, and will probably leave in about a year. His main duties will consist in organizing seven normal schools in various parts of the Japanese Empire for the instruction, training and educating of teachers. Mr. Northrup will take with him from fifty to one hundred teachers, and will arrange for others to follow. In these normal schools the English language will be prominent, and will be considered as the learned dialect. The scientific studies of all grades will be pursued in English, and the Roman alphabet will be applied to express the sounds of the Japanese tongue. Music and drawing will also be introduced in these schools.

TRUSSES.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious a matter to be trused with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
R

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Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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WM. STEIN MEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 31, 1872.

The summer is over and has taken its departure with everything in the local market in about as convalescent a state as could possibly be desired. The banking institutions of Pittsburgh were never more prosperous than they now are, and their customers, who have to pay the dividends to enable the banks to pay large dividends, large salaries, clerk hire and taxes, appear to be getting along snugly. The rates of interest charged by the banks here undergoes but little change, the lowest being eight and the maximum twelve per cent. Outside the banks good paper commands from eight to ten per cent., and scarcely if ever runs below the first named figure. At those rates capital is abundant, but it is questionable if our manufacturers can much longer stand the heavy shaves. The iron men are making money fast, but in other branches the margin of profit is so small that when there engaged in such pursuits have to borrow at the rates named they find it extremely difficult to make a living profit.

This year has proved a very lucky one for those having iron interests, some of whom have made large fortunes. Those interested in the Lake Superior ventures are said to be singularly fortunate. The Cascade Company, whose stock is owned by Wm. Smith, the pipe founder, Samuel Riddle, of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, and other gentlemen of this city, is said to be proving itself an immense thing so far as making productive returns to its owners are concerned. The two new furnaces, the Isabella and Lucy, which commenced operation this year, are both reported as making money very fast, a fact that will induce capitalists to keep on putting up such improvements.

The state of trade to-day was fully up to all that could be expected. Filling orders and preparing for expected ones seemed to fully employ the time and attention of the business men generally.

Money elsewhere seems to rule about the same as it does here. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Money was in full supply at six per cent. on call with good collaterals. Prime business paper is more plenty, and rates are a fraction higher.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

The local money market was again relatively quiet to-day. There was only a moderate inquiry for loans, from city customers, and the demand from the country has fallen off to a very low point to-day, indicating a still further lessening in the volume of our grain receipts. This fact, with the large receipts of currency from New York, reported a few days ago, makes our money market easier, and there is a decided softening, though without any quotable change in rates. We note also fewer applications for accommodations from parties desiring to ship grain east, though the wheat market is largely in their favor. The truth is that some parties are holding off for fear the new wheat should have been pushed in store too soon, and be scarcely fit to bear the journey. So far as we know, there is no ground for this fear; but capital is proverbially cautious.

City deposits continue large, and it would appear that there is really much less of street lending than is usual at this time of the year.

In local stocks, securities and real estate operations there is nothing new.

Geo. R. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday
Bonds—1881	116¾
5-20— 1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	113
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¾
10-40's	111¾
Currency 6's	112¾
Gold	112¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	99½
Erie	48¾
Harlem	116
Fort Wayne	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99
Rock Island	111
Chicago & N. W	74¾
Do Preferred	90¾
St. Paul, Common	55¾
Do Preferred	76¾
Wabash	74¾
Union Pacific	36
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Pacific Mail	74¾
West Union Telegraph	73
Adams Express	97
U. S. Express	82¼
Wells, Fargo	85

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88¾
Reading R. R	98¼
Camden & Amboy	127½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36½
Central Transportation	47½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	74½
A., V. R. R. 7 30's	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾

NEW YORK, August 31, 1872.

Money was easy during the day at 5@6 per cent., closing quiet at 5@6 per cent. Gold has ruled dull all day, opening at 112¾. Loans were made at from 1-64 to use to 1-62 per cent. for carrying, clearing at the bank to-day, $33,695,000. Treasury balance, $1,725,000. Treasury disbursements, $87,000. Specie shipments for the week, $567,569. Sterling exchange dull at 108¾@109¾ for long and 109¾@109¾ for short sight. Government duland steady, closing quiet. State bonds steadyclosing dull. Stocks were steady until after the announcement of the bank statement, which unfavorable, showing a loss in reserve of 2¾ million and a half, when the market became weaker, except for Panama which advanced to 134, and Wabash stock was scarce, ¼@1 per cent. being paid for the use of 100 shares until Monday. The market closed dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Adams Express, 95; Wells-Fargo do., 85; American Merchants Union do., 72; United States do., 82¾; Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 99¼; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 116; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 89¾; do 6's new, 113; do 7's, 113¾; do 68, coupons, 113¾; Illinois Central, 144½; do scrip, 111¾; currency, 6's, 112½; new 5 per cent., 111¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 31, 1872.

BUTTER.—Sales of prime to choice solid packed at 18 to 20; fancy brands, 1@2 cts more. Low grades continue very dull.

BROOM CORN.—Is dull but prices are nominally unchanged; 4 to 7 cts per lb, according to quality.

BRANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

CEMENT.—Louisville Cement, $2 to $2.50 per bbl; Scotch, $4 to $4.25; French's Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3. Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.

CHEESE.—Is in limited supply, and with a steady demand the recent advance is well maintained; Dairy, 11¾@12; Factory 12¾@13; Goshen, 13¾@14. Western, 13 to 17 cts.

CARBON OIL.—There is some inquiry from the west, and the indications are favorable for a good western and southern trade this fall and winter, but little is on orgle here from Milwaukee, on Friday, for 500 bbls. We continue to quote at 19@19¾—small lots 20@3 cts additional.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$4.50 per case.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 8¾ to 9 cts.

EGGS.—There is a steady demand for fresh, but prices are irregular; sales reported all the way from 17 to 20 cts. Old stock continues very dull and there is a pretty full supply of this kind.

FRUIT.—Apples in limited supply, but it is still fully equal to the demand, hence there is no change in prices; 50 cts to $1.00 per bbl—scarcely enough to pay packages and cost of transportation. Peaches coming in freely, but with a steady demand prices are fully maintained; $1.50 @2.00 per box, as to quality. Prices quoted at $3.00 to $5.00 per bushel. Grapes, 50@60 cts per lb. Watermelons, $10@25 per 100, as to size and quality.

FLOUR.—The market is firm with a steady consumptive demand, but there is no change to note in prices; we continue to quote spring wheat at $7.50@8 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8.50 for choice Minnesota's and $8.25@8.50 for fair to choice red winter. There is not as much difference between winter and spring wheat flours as there was ten days ago, the former having dropped 35 to 50 cts per bbl, and the result is an increased demand for it. Rye Flour is in good demand at $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN.—The grain markets are moderately active but the demand is confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, as there is no outlet for shipment here to speak of this year, as prices have been higher here, relatively, than at the seaboard, and this is the case yet. Wheat is in good supply, but, with a continued steady milling demand prices are maintained; and if anything, the market is firmer under the influence of the advices from New York, Chicago and other points; we continue to quote at $1.60@1.65 for fair to prime red, and $1.70@1.75 for good to choice amber. The inquiry still comes from country millers, but the city mills buy little or no wheat in this market. Oats continue to meet with a steady demand and were advanced from 15 to 25 cts. per cwt. We give the closing quotations as follows; coarse wool 90 to 100 lbs., 5¾ to 6¾; fine wool 90 to 95 lbs., 5¾@6 cts; 80 to 85 lbs., 5¼@5¾; 70 to 75 lbs., 4¾@4¾. Lambs were also more active and higher, with sales at 5 to 7 cts. per lb., for common to prime; it was reported that an extra bunch, from Kentucky, brought something over 7cts. Following embraces most of the sales since the date of our last report.

Hazlewood & Co. sold:

230	17,400	5 15	113	8,290	5 10

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

340	27,870	5 25	48	per head	$2,40
230	per head	$2 50	146	10,570	5 05
106	6,940	5 25	76	5,000	5 30
34	2,750	5 75	11	per head	$3 50

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:

212	per head	$2 60	39	2,140	6 00
87	6,830	4 85	218	14,490	5 75
163	12,059	4 87	250	per head	$1 87
219	per head	2 25	197	16,260	4 82

Smith, Watson & B sold:

31	2,020	7 00	47	4,020	5 12
181	15,290	5 00	11	per head	$3 00

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold,

211	15,416	5 00	224	per head	$2 25
181	14,980	4 90	184	17,710	6 00
473	32,070	per head	3 25	96 per head	$2 25
235	15,070	per head	4 35	87	8,810 5 75

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

147	10,280	4 00	159	11,230	4 50
90	7,520	5 75	20	1,400	4 00
52	6,750	6 25	1557	per head	$2 60
210	19,170	6 00	120	10,540	5 40

George Perritt sold.

600	50,880	5 62½	

HOGS.

Under the influence of very light receipts the market has ruled very strong during the last few days, and prices have advanced from ⅝ to ¾ per cent per lb. Prime to extra selected Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 5¾@6 cts—there was, so far as we could learn, but one sale at the ontside quotation; Yorkers and fair mixed, are selling at from 5 to 5¼, and prime do at 5½. The following in regard to the hog trade, present and prospective, by one of our oldest and most experienced operators, and is worthy of perusal: "We now have arriving a very inferior class of hogs, generally denominated 'grassers,' which, had it not been for the very light receipts this week, could not have been sold for much, if any, more than they cost in the country. Our only surprise is that producers send them to market, while their feeds are fairly groaning with this year's weight of corn. As an expert, I will advise breeding a stock hog of early maturity, and then full feed from the time of its birth; this would give the producer and the market a mature stock at all times, and, hence, fair prices; then we would not worry fall hear the hue and cry of soft, bony, grassy Canadaways, which has been, and is now, very common at all stock markets."

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

31	6,220	5 00	106	21,180	5 25
125	26,860	5 40	29	8,100	5 25

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:

101	21,990	5 10	13	2,020	4 75

Smith, Watson & B sold:

40	8,020	4 80	63	11,470	4 60
83	14,930	4 75	37	7,980	4 60
44	9,250	4 75	23	6,270	4 75
45	10,370	4 80	24	6,060	4 75
28	5,260	4 75	38	8,740	5 00
66	14,900	4 65	20	3,170	4 75
109	22,530	5 40	60	13,600	5 25
57	14,050	5 60	57	13,650	5 60
59	13,010	5 80	42	10,620	4 80

Holmes L. & Co., sold:

90	23,330	5 90	62	14,140	4 90
38	11,480	5 80	77	9,700	4 75
44	12,750	5 65	89	22,610	5 80
58	13,430	4 90	52	9,910	4 90
86	21,630	5 40	64	12,800	5 20
68	14,700	4 75	55	10,900	4 60

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

100	20,190	4 85	22	4,380	4 66
90	31,760	5 00	26	3,220	4 65

Geo. Perritte sold:

83	18,800	5 25	

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 31, 1872.

Trade has been very dull all week, but the market closes firmer and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are a shade higher. Crude was quoted to-day at $3.32½@3.35 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 8.80 cts. per gallon here. Producers still complain that they have no margin at present prices, but by diminishing the production, they expect to realize a material advance within the next sixty days; some of them, however, are a little extravagant in their expectations, counting on five dollars per bbl before the close of the year. Refined is also stronger, and prices a shade higher; spot, 22@22½; September, 22¾; October, 23; October to December, 23¾—sales reported at 22¾.

Oil barrels firmer and with diminished offerings, and rather more inquiry, prices are a shade higher; we now quote country at $1.80@1.85. The barrel market has been very dull for some time past; and the season thus far has been very unsatisfactory for manufacturers.

Receipts crude this week	33,250	bbls
" " last week	25,949	"
" " January 1st to date	807,979	"
" " same time 1871	768,150	"
Exports refined this week	16,568	"
" " last week	17,379	"
" " January 1st to date	494,774	"
" " same time 1871	473,690	"

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works 250 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 521 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 150 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 350 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 150 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 520 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1941

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

R Jennings O. W. acct.					474
Fairview O. W. acct. T. King					74
Model O W. acct. J Bushnell					234
Sterling O W, acct. Duncan & Y					830
Vesta O W, acct. R. F. Miller					228
American O W, acct. do					302
Liberty O W, acct. Duncan & Y					820
Vesta O W, acct. Duncan & Y					162
Cosmos O W, acct. Duncan & Y					462
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y					308
Eagle O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson					912
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell					622
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell					460
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart					148
Crystal O W acct. J Bushnell					74
Citizens O W, acct. P. T. & Co					474
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy					630
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy					672
Total					7564

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The tone of the market for Foreign has undergone no change since our last, nor has trade improved. Though more manufacturers are in town, yet they have shown but little disposition to take hold in large quantities, since the present state of the goods trade does not warrant the anticipation current requires in their purchases. We understand there is a large stock of manufactured goods of poor quality in manufacturers' hands, which were made during the early part of the season, and until these have been to some extent worked off, no great improvement can be looked for. The demand has been principally for Cape, of which some 300 or more bales are reported as having changed hands at prices ranging from 37½ to 41 cents. In other kinds there has been but little doing. For Domestic, the market continues very flat and inactive. Excepting occasional small lots, nothing has been doing. The sales foot up about 5,000 lbs. Texas at 35 cents; 3,000 lbs Scoured do, 65; 19 bales Fall California, 26@30; 4,500 lbs Western Scoured, 7@75; 220 bags super Pulled, 55@70; do Scoured, 95@1.10; 25 do Lambs' 52½; 3,000 lbs Nevada, 40; 4,000 lbs Spring California, 48; 13,000 lbs Ohio Fleece 4,000 lbs X Michigan do, 25 bags short extra and 3,500 lbs fine unwashed on terms not made public. *Commercial List.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J Wood Son & Co	2	Lindsay & McC	4
Rogers & R	1	Lewis O & F	3
Nimick & Co	7	J W Porter	1
Paul Jones & Co	7	Mackintosh N & Co	1
Brown & Co	1	Jones & L	28
Total	62		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	38	Nimick & Co	3
J. Moorhead	5	Isabella Furnace	11
Graff B & Co	3	Spang C. & Co., No. 2	2
Lewis O & F	1		
Total	62		

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J Moorhead	12	J. W. Porter	11
J. Wood & Co	16	Caughey & H	3
J Reamer	3	Wharton Bros & Co	5
Mallin & B	1	Lewis O & F	1
Total	39		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 31—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¾. 5-20's of '65, 93¼; do '67, 92¾; 10 40's, 88¼; new 5's, 91¾; Erie, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, August 31.—5-20's of '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10¼d; stock 12,000; speculation and exports 4,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 12s 4d@12s 6d. Flour 28@28s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Beef 61s. Lard 41s 9d. Turpentine 32s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 31.—There was less activity in the general market to-day than for any previous day during the week. Brown sheetings and shirtings have been moderately active at the late reduced quotations. Bleached goods are inactive, but at the late reduction in prices the indications are for an active trade from this early date. Cotton drills continue firm at former quotations, but the movement noticed being only to supply the home demand. Canton flannels continue in fair inquiry, the demand gradually improving. Wool flannels continue in fair inquiry, and favorite makes keep well sold up. Ticks, stripes and checks are in fair request from first hands, and jobbers report an improved demand. Woolens are inactive. Some parties picking up is noticed by jobbers and the merchant tailoring trade for fancy cassimeres and suitings, but for cloths and heavy goods but little inquiry exists. The New York foreign dry goods market closes active and strong, with all imported goods. The city is full of buyers, and the weather is cool and pleasant.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cotton in good demand and higher; middling upland 20c. Flour less active but firm; Superfine western and State $5.15@5.30; white wheat extra western $7.85@9.00; extra Ohio $6.95@9.10; St. Louis $7.15@10.25. Rye flour firm at 4.20@5.95. Whisky firmer at 93¼@93½c. Wheat less active and higher with moderate export demand; No. 2 spring Chicago afloat and northwestern spring $1.61; new winter red western $1.58@1.60. Rye firm; old state store 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer and in fair request; steamer western mixed 62@63½c; sail do 63¼@65c. Oats a shade firmer; western 42@44½c; Ohio 45@49c. Eggs quiet; western 24@25c. Hops quiet at 15@35 for '72. Coffee quiet; Rio at 18@18c. Sugar firm; fair to refining 8½@8⅝c; Cuba 8¼@8¾c. Molasses dull and firm. Rice firm at 8¼@9¼c. Petroleum crude 11¾c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine steady at 36@36½c. Pork firmer; mess $14.05@14.15; prime mess $12@12.50. Meats firm; hams 11@14c; shoulders 7c. Middles firm and in good demand; long clear for December and January 7¾c; short clear for do 8¾c. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam new 8¾@9¾c; old 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@9¾c. Butter quiet; western 10c. Cheese quiet at 12@13½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Flour firm and held in fair local and shipping enquiry; good to choice new extras $6.00@6.50; good to choice old Minnesota $7@8. Wheat steady; $1.18¾@1.18¾ cash; $1.17¼@1.17¾ seller September; $1.15¾ seller October. Corn closing easier; 39¾c for cash seller September 40¾@41c for seller October; 36c bid and rejected. Oats dull and easier; 25¾c cash or seller September. Rye quiet; sales at 58c. Barley strong and higher; offerings light at 70c, cash 66¾c seller September. No. 3 57c. Pork quiet; sales 1,000 at $14.75. Lard quiet and firm; winter nominally at 8¾c; summer 8¾c. Meats nominally unchanged; short ribs offered at 9¼c; shoulders nominally at 6¾c. Whisky firm; sales 200 bbls at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Augus. 31.—Flour firm and in fair demand; $7@7.25. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red $1.50@1.55; white $1.55@1.65. Corn steady and in moderate demand; for old 40@46c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; for old 30@34c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; for old 73@75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Eggs in fair demand; good at full prices; 18c. Cheese in good demand at full prices; 14½@16c. Pork dull; demand light; holders firm at $14.50. Lard firm and in fair demand; kett [illegible] at 9c; summer held at 8¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; 6¾@6¾@8¾@8¾@9½@9½ for shoulders; sugar cured firm; whiter 7½c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand; $4.50@5.25. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, August 31.—Cotton quiet; offerings light; middlings 19¼c; net receipts 170; exports coastwise 829; sales 310; stock 685.

GALVESTON, August 31.—Cotton active; good ordinary 17¾c; net receipts 144; sales 250; stock 5,259.

CHARLESTON, August 31.—Cotton firmer; middlings 19¾c; net receipts 85; exports coastwise 108; stock 2,802.

MOBILE, August 31.—Cotton: nothing doing; middlings nominal; net receipts 11; stock 98.

NASHVILLE, August 31.—Cotton dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 21c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 31.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 1 red, $1.56@1.64, $1.58; No. 2 red, $1.43¾@1.44 seller September; No. 3 red, $1.35. Corn in shade better; high mixed, 45@45½c; buyer September, 47c; low mixed, 42½@42¾c; yellow, 41@41½c; no grade, 43¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 31c; rejected, 24c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Cattle: receipts, 1,747, active and strong; prime to choice steers selling at $6.40@6.65; good, $5@6.25; Texans, $3@4.80; Butchers stock, $4@4.50; shipments, 2,070. Hogs: receipts, 7,433, active and firm; higher, $4.70@5.15; common to extra: shipments: 8,814. Sheep 339; quiet and steady at $4.50@5.25.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Flour active and firm; wheat firmer and scarce. Corn dull; western mixed, 62c. Oats firm; western mixed, 37@38c; for inferior, 34@36c; for good white, 40@42c. Rye firm, 80@85. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork steady, 15c; sugar cured hams, 17@18c. Lard dull at 9c. Western butter dull; choice, scarce and wanted. Whisky firm at 91c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 31.—Flour scarce and firm; XX spring, $6.50@7.00. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.20; No. 2, $1.21. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 39½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 58c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—Hay firm; $28@31. Pork dull and lower; mess $14.50. Cotton firm; sales 350; low middling 19¼@20¼c; middling 20¾@20¾c; receipts 293; exports New York 430; stock actual count 6,554.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 35. Coiton a shade firmer, but not quotably higher; middlings 21c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 30.—lot s ware, S P Armstrong; do do, I. Stein; 10 kegs barley, J Lockhart; 1 bbl eggs, C H Moriege; 1 do do, J Herbert; 103 pkgs pipe, J U Barr Jr; 10 do tobacco, A Wilson, 1 car lumber, McAfee & F; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, J B Chambers; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 car mill feed, 1 Hippley; 1 do bran, R Knox & Son; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, J K Shinn; 102 sks oats, Johnston & McF; 50 do do, Geo Stewart; 154 sks wheat, 1 Grigg; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 93 hides, Weltach & Son; 62 do do, Fopp Baker & Co; 48 do do, J Lappe & Co; 10 bbls spirits, J Kennedy, M Grogan; 1 car flax seed, Thompson & I; 2 bbls eggs, R Carson;

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. August 31.—6 sewing machines, R Straw & Co; 1 car iron ore, Byers McC & Co; 10 bbls s steel, Singer N & Co; 1 car s iron, Zug & Co; 48 bxs h s nails, England & B; 10 do crystal, Knox & O; 6 rolls leather, W H Junker; 1 bbl h ware, Bates; 12 & 1 bxs soap, Watt & Co; 14 bdls roll slats, J H Phillips; 54 do do, McFarland & C; 18 do shafts, McWhinney & Co; 3 kgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMillen; 7 ps castings, Fleming & Co; 10 bbls flour, 7 sks rags, A Weil L & Co; 131 pkgs wings, Reese G & Co; 2 bbls eggs, W J Seed & Co; 25 bbls, 14 bxs g ware, Gallagher & Co; 15 do do, J H Lippincott; 1 car s iron, Wilson, McDermit; 485 bdls h handles, Dickey & Co; 100 sks, 75 bbls flour, W Haslage & Co; 800 sks, 100 bbls do, F W Jenkins & Bro; 100 bbls do, Schoonaker & Co; 300 do do, D Wallace 161 sks rye, W J Meek; 1 car s iron, Millen & M; 10 bbls h ware, Jr du Co; 100 bbls flour, W Welsh & Co; 3560 spltces, J Wood & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Littell & M.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 31.—1 car bbl Foster & S; 1 car oil bbls, Lockhart & F; 5 bbls l beer John Kessler; 5 cask ware, John Dunlap; 21 r frames 1 box mdse, Boyd & M; 12 bds rakes, S Hare & Son; 6 elder mills, Seobia R & S; 3 cases m ware, J Fleming; 10 pails tobacco, Watt L & Co; 10 pails tobacco, Johnston & C; 5 pckgs tobacco, S M Sichel; 25 drums tobacco, S P Shriver; 6 bureaus, H Berger; 72 tile, Auschutz; lot s pipe, Hartupee; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 4 bbls potatoes, J J Pettitt; 1 bbl tallow W Fluecus & son; 9 bbls knobs, Jones & N; 2 bbls oil Fahnestock; 10 do do, Lea & Marshall; lot s iron, Mullin & M; 1 cask cheese, G Ranswing; 1 do do, Hervsig; 5 pkgs, 10 jgs, S B Marvin & Co; 1 cask cigars, Arbuckle & Co; 19 crates do, Steel Bros; 1 car oats, S Miller; 11 bbls apples, J Laury; lot chairs and tables, Lemon & W; 5 bbls pears 2 do eggs; 2 do onions; 2 kegs butter, Voigt M & Co; 3 tubs cheese, John Daub; 1 tub cheese, H Riddle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 31.—49 cars coal, S M Kier; 19 do, Coleman R & Co; 19 do, Armstrong D & Co; 1 car staves, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do metal, 4 do iron ore, McKnight P & Co; 1 do do, Lewis O & F; 5 bbls mdse, 1 box do, Arbuthnott S & Co; 1 bale skins, E Edmonson & Son; 1 bbl mdse, Wallace & C; 1 do do, Childs & Bro; 2 bbls eggs, 1 box meat, Schomaker & Co; 5 bbls flour, W A Bartley & Bro;

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, August 31.—1 car wheat Marshall K & Co; 5 coils rope, A F Baum; 14 bxs mdse, A Torrence; 11 do do, Harris & Ewing; 5 do do, W H Brill; 4 do do, R E Sellers & Co; 14 do do, J Henderson & Co; 1 do iron safe, Hall's Lock and Safe Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 40 bales hay, Kell & R; 5 cars corn, Scott & G; 1 do rye, S B Floyd & Co; 2 do do, W J Meek; 391 bushels wheat, Hitchcock McC & Co; 25 bbls spirits, Casey F & Co; 1 do molasses, J S Mc; 1 do worth & Co; 9 sks rags, Voigt M & Co; 6 kgs lead, J Schomaker & Co; 3 cars hay, O H Aller; 1 do corn, Adams & Knox; 21 doz brooms, A Kirkpatrick; 1 car straw, Thomas McMichael; 1429 bills paper, McElroy & Co; 200 bbls flour, W Jenkins & Bro; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 60 bales hay, Alex Moore; 2 cars hay, McBane & A; 1 car s iron, Jones & L.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising yesterdays, with 2½ inches in the channel at noon, the rise, which was very sudden and unexpected, was supposed to be out of Cheat River. Weather continues clear and pleasant.

The Oil Valley arrived at Cincinnati on Friday night with a tow of coal flats.

—The Jefferson (Texas) merchants have got mad at the St. Louis Carter Line of boats, because they won't give through bills of lading during the low water season, and thereby, as they claim, discriminate against their commercial interests. Like the Greenville (Mississippi) people, who are at loggerheads with the St. Louis and Vicksburg Packet Line, they hold an indignation meeting, and resolved to give their support in the future to boats of the Merchant's Line, who give through bills all the season.

—A St. Louis special, under date of Friday, to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Captain W. B. Miller, Inspector of Hulls for the Board of Underwriters here, died at 11 A. M. to-day, at his residence in Kirkwood. He came formerly from Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of St. Louis county forty years. He built and commanded previous to the war, the Isabella, Larkin and R. J. Lackand. He has been Hull Inspector four years, and was sixty-three years old.

—Capt. Wm. Jay Murphy has recently built two United States pilot schooners at Green Point, Long Island. One has been named W. W. Corcoran, after a distinguished citizen of Washington, District of Columbia, and the other after Captain Frank Carter of Louisville.

—Captain James Good suggests the buying of a farm about thirty or forty miles from St. Louis, by wealthy transportation companies, for the benefit of indigent steamboatmen. A very good suggestion, and one that our citizens, steamboatmen, &c., might well sustain.

—A dozen wild Indian chiefs are coming down the Upper Mississouri on the steamer Sioux City, accompanied by Colonel O'Connor. They are going to Washington.

—J. Q. A. Parr, clerk of the Glencoe, will remain in Denver two months, and put on forty pounds of flesh. He was much improved at last accounts.

—The Fearless was to leave St Louis on Friday, with three more barges iron ore for the Ohio. She already has four loaded barges at Cairo.

—The Louisville *Ledger*, of the 29th, says:

"The canal will be closed this evening, and will remain closed for six weeks."

—Gallipolis collected $68 wharfage last week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longest in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city or advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, insuperable aversion to society, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8

HOME NEWS.

Footprints in the Sands of Time.

On last Saturday morning while walking along the wharf Captain Fairman discovered a stone which had been used in paving the levee, and which bears the imprint of two feet. The slab is of limestone and about a foot square. The impression is very plain, the shape of the feet and the position of the toes being discernable at a glance, so that it is no fancied resemblance. The stone attracted quite a curiosity and was the cause of many theories about its formation.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, returns the following reports of the deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday, August 31:

Spinal meningitis, 1; convulsions, 6; teething, 1; general debility, 1; typhoid fever, 2; old age, 2; chronic diarrhœa, 2; cholera infantum, 3; non viable, 2; consumption, 3; diphtheria, 1; congestion of brain, 1; marasmus, 1; inaction, 1; anemia, 1. Total, 28. White, 27; colored, 1. Males, 13; females, 15.

Police Raid on a Disorderly House.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock the police entered a house of ill-fame off Washington street, near the tunnel, and arrested six of the inmates. For some time past the house in question has been very disorderly, and especially so on Sundays. Yesterday they became unusually noisy, and the police came down upon them. Smith Elkin, David Elkin, Rebecca Davis, Mary McCord, Kate Raney, and Annie Dawson were arrested and placed in the lock-up.

Fire on Market Street.

About half past nine o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 7, caused by flames being discovered in the building No. 42 Market street, occupied by G. Graffner as a clothing store and residence. The department responded and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until after a loss of about $400, which however is fully covered by insurance. The damage done was principally in the upper story. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Who Speaks First?

We announced on Saturday that Messrs. Moorhouse & Carsten, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, were opening the handsomest dress goods ever brought to this city, and we now take pleasure in informing our readers that they are all opened up and offered for sale to-day. Who speaks first now, but don't all come at once. The first there will of course have the first choice. Go early ladies, for no doubt there will be a run on them for a few days as they are handsome, and of the very latest styles.

Ohio State Fair.

The Ohio State Fair commences this morning (Monday, september 2d) at Mansfield. Very liberal premiums are offered on five stock and every description of productive industry. The Pennsylvania railroad lines in Ohio will carry passengers to and from Mansfield at excursion rates, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will carry freight at half rates. Entries close on Tuesday morning.

Address J. H. KLIPPART, Secretary, at Mansfield.

A Sad Case of Drowning.

On Saturday evening about six o'clock, Willie Cornwall, aged five years, was drowned in the Monongahela river, near his home. His body was recovered shortly afterward and removed to the residence of his parents, No. 1191 Wharton street, East Birmingham. A playmate of the unfortunate little boy, named James Dowell, is missing, and it is feared that he too has been drowned as they were together when last seen alive. Although a diligent search has been made nothing has yet been heard of the missing boy.

Jail Calendar.

Following is a list of cases to be tried at the September term of the Criminal Court, which commences this morning:

Murder, 1; forgery, 1; false pretense, 4; highway robbery, 7; larceny, 33; felonious assault with intent to rob, 1; assault and battery, 2; felonious assault and battery, 2; entering a building with intent to commit a felony, 1; bigamy, 2; seduction, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; jailed for trial, 2; malicious injury to railroads, 3; keeping a bawdy house, 1; assault and battery (insane), 1; fornication and bastardy, 1; selling liquor without a license, 1; threatening arson, 1; surety of the peace, 2; surety of the peace (insane), 1; adultery, 1. Total, 68.

Close Shooting.

On Saturday morning Robert Winfield made an information before Mayor Callow, charging John Hall with felonious assault. It seems, from his information, that the defendant has been using him as a pistol target, to which pleasantness Winfield mildly but firmly objects. On Friday Hall brought suit against Winfield before Alderman Strain charging him with adultery. At the hearing the case was discharged. On Friday evening, it is alleged, Hall went into a saloon where Winfield was, and exclaiming, "I'll pay you up now," drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball did not hit its intended victim, but whizzed in a decidedly familiar manner past his head. On the latter coming outside, Hall was arrested, and in default of $4,500 bail was committed to jail to await a trial.

Sudden Death of a Stranger.

Yesterday morning, at half past one o'clock, a stranger arrived at the Union Depot and got off the train with the rest of the passengers. He was walking along the platform when he suddenly fell. Persons who saw him fall ran to his assistance, and a physician was summoned, but before he could arrive the man had expired. The Coroner was immediately notified, and yesterday forenoon he held an inquest upon the remains.

It was ascertained that the deceased was a German, and about thirty-five years of age. His name was John Summerville, and he had just arrived from Chicago. In his possession was found an Orangeman's card, dated at Belfast, Ireland, July, 1871. $4,46 in money were found upon his person.

The Maginnis Farm.

The stock yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, if troubles thicken, will not be removed to Wall Station for some time. Among the sections of land needed for the new stock yards was that of Mr. John Maginnis who refused, however, to sell. The company put viewers on and condemned the property. A petition was filed by Maginnis' friends praying for a writ *de lunatico in quirendo*. The matter has not yet been decided. On Saturday a new movement was made by Maginnis; there were drawn up in the office of the prothonotary all the necessary papers for a transfer in fee simple of the farm. The purchaser is John R. Large, Esq., and the consideration is $600 per acre. The sale is by Maginnis' friends, but it will have no effect upon the final result.

A Long Jump.

Yesterday morning Officer Mitchell, of Allegheny, was walking his beat in Pleasant Valley, when his attention was attracted to a house near the car stables, from which sounds of a melee were issuing. He secured assistance and made a raid on the house, when one of the inmates—a young man—attempted to escape by running up to the roof of the house. There he was cornered, and as a last resort adopted the desperate expedient of jumping to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. In alighting, his left foot struck a stone just under the instep and the bones were broken, his boot bursted and the flesh terribly lacerated. He was carried to the lockup where was attended by Dr. Kirker, who thinks the foot can be saved. The young man gave his name as Frank Gallagher.

Probably Fatal Stabbing Affray.

About half-past twelve o'clock on last Saturday night, a cutting affray occurred on Penn avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, which will, in all probability, result fatally. It seems that a party of young men had been drinking in a saloon on Penn street, and as they were coming out a disturbance occurred, in which John Ungies was badly stabbed in the abdomen. He was taken to the office of Dr. Herber, and afterwards removed to the house of his father, No. 1,924, East Birmingham. John Falkner was arrested, charged with having done the cutting, and yesterday Lieutenant Herger made an information against him before Mayor Blackmore. He is now in jail awaiting the result of the injuries of Ungles. Last night the injured man was in a very precarious condition, with scarcely a hope of his recovery.

A Wanderer.

Herman Raw was in the Allegheny lockup Saturday night. This is the third time within the past few weeks that he has secured lodging there. Rau is slightly demented, but it would seem is a man of culture and refinement. He is Swiss by birth and claims to have been educated at one of the best schools in that land. He speaks the Swiss, German, French and English languages with equal fluency and claims to be a classical scholar. Study brought on mental aberation. He was educated for the priesthood but upon coming to America deserted the Catholic faith and now claims to be a Presbyterian. During his career in this country he has acted as hostler, pack-keeper, school teacher, brakesman, coal digger, beaver, dry goods clerk, and in fact other positions too numerous to mention. His manner of telling his story bears with it evidences of its truth, and renders it more interesting. It is probable some final action will be taken in his case to-day.

Record of Inquests.

The Coroner, Johnson G. West, Esq., held the following inquests during the month of August: John Barr, run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad; John Kirchner, death from heart disease; Mollie Crawford, suicide by hanging; Daniel Tuttle, accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river near the railroad bridge; Lottie Davis, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river; William Dodds, killed by falling from the roof of the Allegheny Four House; Andrew Volk, death from heart disease; Grant Grimm, boy, accidentally killed at the saw mill of W. McClintock & Co.; Michael Aenscatler, suicide by cutting his throat at the Union Depot; August Wolf, suicide by hanging; Patrick Kearney, death from heart disease by overwork at Reese, Graff & Co.'s mill; Claud Bogat, killed by a fall of slate at Hay's coal works; Mary Elizabeth Miller, death from taking narcotic poison; R. W. Porter, death from syncope at Home for the Friendless. Total 15.

No Fancy Figures, but fair and honest prices at Baird's Hat House: 180 Federal street (formerly Wm. Semple's). For instance, Gent's fine Silk Hats at $4.50, usually sold at $7.

BREVITIES.

....The Public Schools open to-day.

....The big bell is again out of order.

....Our courts open for business to-day.

....Few promenaders in the Park, yesterday.

....The first oyster of the season made its appearance on Saturday.

....A lively skirmish took place at Lincoln Club rooms on Saturday.

....Several Churches commenced their evening services last evening.

....Yesterday was a lovely day, and hundreds of loafers were on the corners.

....The office of Mayor of this city is worth at this time upwards of twenty thousand dollars a year.

....Health officer Hoch condemned thirty-one watermelons, in the Allegheny market, Saturday night.

....The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting Saturday night and approved the pay rolls for the month of August.

....The iron puddlers are now receiving $9.30 per ton, the highest rate ever paid. Under Buchanan's administration their pay was $5 a ton.

....A couple of engines collided on the West Penn Road, near Pine street, Saturday afternoon. One of the engines was badly wrecked but no one was hurt.

....The Committee on Fire Engines, of Allegheny Councils, held a meeting Saturday night, and approved the pay rolls, amounting to the sum of $2,417.

....Pittsburgh manufacturers have advanced all sizes of iron two cents per pound, and all sizes of nails twenty-five cents per keg, to take effect September 1st.

....The Republicans of the First ward, Allegheny, have organized a club with Mr. C. Yeager as President. The regular meetings are held on Tuesday evening.

....The Conference Committee of the Convention Resident Committee will meet at Headquarters this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is desired that all the members attend.

....The Active club, of New Brighton, beat the La Belle, of Sewickley, the 21st, by a score of 31 to 30 in but five innings, played in two hours and a half. Sam. McKelvy acted as umpire.

....Samuel Clugston, who was injured at East Liberty last week by falling over an embankment, is in a very critical condition, and it is feared that he has received fatal internal injuries.

....A puppy, whose name we could not learn commenced defacing bills for the Soldiers Convention, at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday, when John Trimley, city bill poster, slightly defaced his "mug" for him.

....Messrs. Uriling & Buehlon, tailors, of No. 54 Sixth street, received the first invoice of goods imported direct to Pittsburgh since the new law has taken effect. The goods were received on Saturday night by the Allentown route.

....Many of the boys who spent last week at the Harvest Home, at Saxonburg, Butler county, arrived home Saturday evening. Some of them were barehead when they arrived at the Allegheny depot on account of their hats being too small.

....Yesterday afternoon the Sunday School connected with the Arch street M. E. Church, held its regular anniversary celebration. The exercises were of an interesting character and attracted a large attendance of the friends of the school.

....It is remarkable with what persistency a base drummer keeps his eye fixed upon his notes while playing. The fact is proof that to become a successful base drummist requires not only decided natural talent, but long study and a close attention to the music.

....Chairman Moore, of the Lib-Dem. County Committee, did not get his list of supervisors finished and so has postponed petitioning for their appointment until next Saturday, when he will make application before Judge McKennan, of the United States District Court.

....Seventy-eight unfortunates appeared before the Court of Justice yesterday morning. These will average two dollars a head to the Mayor. One hundred and forty-six dollars for one Sabbath days work is not bad, considering the city pays the men who bring the "grist to the mill."

....At a meeting of the Hartranft club, Saturday night, it was determined that that organization should act as a special escort to Senator Henry Wilson, the Out-west club, of Washington, D. C., and the naval band, from the same city, on the occasion of Senator Wilson's visit to Pittsburgh.

....Several rum shops well known to the police, were open all day yesterday. It is an outrage that such things are permitted in a city like Pittsburg. We heard one man say "he went to a public bar to get a drink, and it was so crowded he had to wait till his turn came." All in a city that costs $150,000 a year to pay her Police. Shame on such an administration.

....On Saturday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of the man who died suddenly at the Young Men's Home, on Friday night. The attending physician, McFarland, was of the opinion that death had resulted from "fatal syncope," and the jury returned a verdict to that effect. He formerly lived at Latrobe, but it is thought that his wife and family are now near Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa.

....A young lady from this city, who has been smashing the hearts of several young men from the east at Cresson this summer, was so unfortunate on Friday evening as to shake so hard, she dropped her full set of "ivory tetlin" which were up-to-date unsurpassed by anything but false. The result was she packed her trunk and arrived here Saturday evening with no male attendant.

....On Saturday afternoon Arthur Dempsey, through his attorneys, had a summons issued to the Dollar Savings Bank for the amount of $1,862.06, which he claims is due him on deposit. He alleges that he had been depositing money in the bank through his wife, for four years, and was not aware until lately that it was not credited to him, but to his wife's name. When he wished a check she would not give it to him, and he accordingly entered suit.

....We are authorized to say that the forty-one names of South Siders published in last week's *Ledger* as having been signed to the call for the Liberal Republican mass meeting in Pittsburgh, at which Tom. Marshall Esq., displayed himself, were used without authority—in other words, that the persons named, with two or three exceptions, did not sign the call. We are also authorized to say that *at least two-thirds of them will vote for Grant.* The parties who have been doing the "Liberal" dirty work are known, and will be exposed.—*South Side Ledger.*

PERSONALS.

***Hon. Charles E. Buckalew will be here on Thursday.

***Wm. B. Ross of Allegheny is again on the war path and saloon law-breakers are unhappy.

***George Black's administrators gave $900,-000 bail bond before administering on his Estate.

***Mr. R. B. Brown, Vice President of the Union National Bank left for an eastern tour on Saturday.

***Hon. Montgomery Blair was in the city yesterday. He leaves this morning to speak in several towns in Western Pennsylvania.

***Mr. P. Magee has resigned his position as chief clerk in the Allegheny Arsenal. He has been in the service since 1819 and located here since 1837.

***W. D. Moore, Esq., has taken the Democratic political reigns out of the hands of John H. Bailey, Esq., and will run the machine to suit himself. We predict the same result.

***Capt. George Garrison was transferred from night to day duty at the Central station house on Saturday. At roll call, on Saturday, when Wilson Adjen to his friends, he was presented with a handsome watch and chain. Lieut. Hagar made the presentation speech, and Capt. Garrison responded.

THE KNIFE AND REVOLVER.

Arrest of a Desperate Character.

Last evening about eight o'clock, some boys came to Officer Andrew Cronin, on Grant street, and told him that a negro had been seen in the vicinity of the metal yards flourishing a butcher knife, and making threats that he intended to kill some one. The officer procured the assistance of Officer Mulvaney, and the two together found the negro lying in a car. A knife and revolver were left underneath his coat, and the officers attempted to arrest him, each taking hold of an arm. The negro raised up, and drawing the knife, he struck viciously at the officers, the knife at one time striking the handle of one of the mace. The assistance of another officer was called and the three succeeded, after some time, in getting the man to the lockup. He fought, however, all the way, and received several blows on the head with the mace, which didn't seem to have the least effect.

By the time they arrived at the lockup his shirt was completely torn off, and another desperate struggle occurred in getting the knife from him. He was a most powerful and desperate man, and his head and face were covered with blood. The knife was finally recovered, though in the first attempt to arrest him he had thrown the revolver away. The blade of the butcher knife measured 8½ inches in length. He gave his name as Beekman Harthis, and was granted a whole cell to himself.

TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

After Vacation—Opening of the Public Schools.

The Public Schools will be re-opened to-day, and the teachers and children after a long, and it is to be hoped pleasant and profitable vacation, will again exchange fraternal greetings. To the large majority of pupils as well as instructors the return of school-days and duties will be hailed with gladness, for even the restless generally learn that during a vacation all play is not dull and insipid, and there is an eagerness to welcome the change to brake the monotony. Then there is a pleasure in meeting friends again, teachers with colleagues and scholars and scholars with their teachers and former companions in the school-room. There is something in this reunion that makes the commencement of school to be hailed with as much enthusiasm as was the time when books were thrown aside and the routine of school life—that had become so wearisome—was all forgotten in the joy of vocations beginning. The "call of the bells" this morning will find many ready and eager to respond to the summons.

Newell Institute.

Young Ladies' Division—No. 255 Penn ave.
Boys' Division—No. 267 Penn avenue.

This well-known and thoroughly successful school will re-open on the 9th of September. Mr. Newell will be in the office, No. 255, from 9 till 2 o'clock daily to consult with parents and to receive applications for the next term. Full information regarding the course of study, &c., in the catalogue, to be had in the Book and Music stores of both cities. *The Principal employs the best teachers, and guarantees thorough and efficient work.* J. R. NEWELL, Prin.

MEETING AT EAST LIBERTY.

A Good Turn-out—An Immense Concourse for a Ward Meeting—Stirring Addresses by Geo. A. Berry, Esq., Hon. P. C. Shannon and Hon. James S. Negley.

The Republicans of East Liberty turned out in immense numbers on Saturday night in front of the headquarters of the Nineteenth ward Club.

About seven o'clock the Nineteenth ward Regulars, numbering seventy-nine men, in their bright new red caps and capes, under command of Colonel Ed. Negley, and headed by the Lincoln cornet band, escorted the marching club of that ward, numbering about fifty men, to the meeting.

Dr. A. H. Gross called the meeting to order. He felt it his duty to congratulate his fellow-citizens on the prospect for a Republican victory in the western part of the State. He was constantly receiving from various parts glowing accounts of the enthusiasm of the people, and all through this section of Pennsylvania, the camp fires were burning brightly.

Dr. Gross read the following list of officers of the meeting:

President—George A. Berry, Esq.

Vice Presidents—James B. Lyon, Springer Harbaugh, H. J. Lynch, Wm. Jack, Geo. Rahauser, Thos. M. Howe, Jos. Dilworth, James McCully, Thos. Davidson, Wm. L. Dennison, B. L. Fahnestock, Thos. Moreland, Thos. Mitchell, Alex. Bradley, S. B. Rose, John Stewart, Geo. Fogle, Adam Mohler, David E. Bayard, Dr. John Marchand, Joseph Graham, John Beecher, D. A. Stewart, Casper Negley, Charles Lockhart, Lemuel Spahr, Aug. Troger, Nick Leach, Wm. J. Friday, Alex. Pitcairn, A. M. Barr.

Mr. Berry upon taking the chair said:

My Friends and Fellow Citizens: I regret exceedingly, for your sake, that some one more worthy and capable has not been appointed to preside at this meeting. And, yet I feel pleased that I have been honored with the position to preside over a meeting of my friends and neighbors who have assembled to hear from these eloquent gentlemen reasons why we should support General Grant in preference to Mr. Greeley for the Presidency of our vast country, and I may not be out of place in me to state in a few words why I prefer him. Four years ago General Grant was presented to you for the same office and elected by an overwhelming majority. Has General Grant in any sense failed to fulfil his promises? Has he shown a desire to oppress the people? Has he not labored to free you from a debt put upon the nation by the rebellion by reducing it millions every month of his administration? In a word has he not been an honest and faithful President?

Mr. Greeley himself indorsed him four years ago. Has General Grant done anything to forfeit the good opinion of any man during his administration? No; but he has stood firm to his principles, unwilling to be used by those who would sacrifice him, and therefore he is vilified and sought to be defeated; and hence those traducers of character—the disappointed Senators, with others, call the Cincinnati Convention and nominate Mr. Greeley, the man who is said by General Dix to be "unstable as water." We have gone through a civil war unparalleled in the history of nations, and we must not risk the opening up of the important questions settled by that war by electing a man to the Presidential chair of whom it is impossible to say where he will stand six months hence.

The doctrine of Mr. Greeley in regard to the right of secession is not so far back in the time of its utterance as to render its consideration impertinent in the present. Its first statement, made in the *Tribune* of November 9, 1860, read as follows:

"If the cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the assertion of right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And, whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in."

Here we have the coercion policy of the Government denounced as an outrage upon the rights of the Southern States. Such was the Greeley doctrine in 1860-61 and as late at 1862, and, so far as the public is informed, has never been recalled.

Had Mr. Greeley been President instead of Mr. Lincoln nothing is more certain than that the rebellion would have been a success and the Union dissolved, and to-day split up into half a dozen petty and possibly contending governments.

In the event of another rebellion Gen Grant, whether in the Presidential chair or in the field, would be a much better man to take care of the nation.

Our friends who oppose the election of Gen. Grant would fain make us believe the country is on the verge of ruin.

Were an individual placed here from some foreign shore, without any knowledge of the condition of affairs in this country, and were he to get his first impressions from the opponents of the administration, he would come to the conclusion the Great Republic was on the eve of dissolution. Business prostrated; factories idle; agriculture suffering; credit gone; labor seeking employment and finding none; capital insecure. Ruin, fellow citizens, are these the facts? Nay, verily, but the very opposite. Was any country ever so prosperous? Has the laborer and husbandman ever been so rewarded? Does not prosperity meet you everywhere? Wherever we turn our eyes do we not see it?

The Hon. P. C. Shannon followed in a very able and telling address. The speaker reviewed the situation at considerable length and contrasted with much force the aims and objects of the Republican party and its candidates with those of the Democracy. The speech, which lasted an hour and a half, was listened to with marked attention and the speaker often applauded.

Mr. Carnahan, Esq., delivered an argumentative and logical address, in which he dwelt at some length upon the benefits which had accrued to the country during the present administration.

General Negley delivered a short but telling speech, in which he claimed that all talk about the "bloody chasm" was nonsense. It had been filled up by the bodies of fallen heroes whose death met them on the field of battle.

At the close of General Negley's remarks the meeting was dismissed with three rousing cheers for the Republican ticket.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During August.

The following is a report of Register Gray, showing the business transacted in his office during the month of August, 1872. The largest bond ever filled at the Register's office was that of the Administrators of the late George Black, $900,000:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond
Rudolph Roessing	Pauline Roessing	$ 2,000
Samuel Stewart	James A. McKean	300
John Stewart	David Stewart	3,000
Barbara Stewart	David Stewart	600
J. G. Eichenmiller	John Stephen	1,000
Mary J. Young	Chas. M. Bosworth	600
Smith Lake	Edward Tait	1,000
Elizabeth Able	H. B. Able	500
Patrick Karney	John Whalan	1,500
Lorenzo Griez	Barbara Griez	2,000
Fanny Brown	Edward Williams	1,000
John Kller	Rosina Kller	300
Patrick Hines	Mary J. Hines	200
Hiram S. Phillips	John B. Guthrie	10,000
Pollycarp Miller	Amelia Ruskert	800
Margaret Huff	Hiram Whited	300
Jacob Helbing	Titus Berger	20,000
Samuel P. Mevay	Edward Crooks	10,000
W. K. McElherron	Jonathan Aiken	800
Jane Widmeyer	Lorenz Widmeyer	5,000
Elizabeth T. Grimm	Jacob Grimm	400
Robert McCauley	James McCauley	200
Michael Wendt	Mary D. Wendt	2,000
Samuel Black	Wm. K. Hart	6,000
Thomas J. Daly	Daniel Deely, Jr.	200
Wm. Fairfield	J. McKnight	1,200
Wm. Heidenreich	Christ. Heidenreich / Alex M. Black	300
George Black	Alex M. Miller	900,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE

Decedent.	Executors.
Henry Nye	George Neely.
Richard Turner	Mary Turner.
Samuel Bell	W. B. Lea.
Johnston Hughes	Charles Bryson. / Alex. Hughes.
Mary Crawford	James Crawford.
Allen Cordell	Mary Cordell. / Catherine Kletzly.
Francis F. Kletzly	Landlien Vogel. / Richard G. Herron.
Clarissa Herron	W. C. Aughinbaugh. / John Christy. / J. R. Harrah.
Henrietta J. Dean	Thomas P. Austen
John Ward	Jacob Porter, Esq.
James Fisher	Thomas P. Austen
Edward Fordham	
Christian F. Rode	
James Caldwell	Margaret Caldwell.
Robert Black	Thomas L. Black. / John W. Black.
William Peebles	John Boggs.
Frank Stanche	
Mary Winterburn	Geo. Barker.
Barbara Plank	Leonard Hahn.
George Walther	Gottleib Faas.
Pamelia D. Williams	Serena T. Williams.

THE FAT MEN'S CONVENTION.

Directions to Those Who Wish to Attend Bill of Fare to Increase Weight.

The Fat Men's Convention which is to be held at Put-in-Bay on the 10th of September seems to be attracting much attention among the "heavy weights." No man whose averdupois is less than two hundred pounds will be admitted to their deliberations, and the heaviest man will be made President. Delicate individuals who are so unfortunate as to be able to pull down less than the standard are busy increasing their weight. The Cleveland *Leader* recommends to such the following bill of fare. We might add for a light fast before resting; half a bushel of bituminous coal, fried rare, would add greatly to the desired effect.

The fat men who wish to attend the convention of heavy males at Put-in-Bay, on the 10th of September, and still lack a few pounds of the 200, the standard of admission to the deliberations of the ghostly assembly of skeletons, are in training for the convention. The following is a bill of fare of an aspirant to distinction in that heavy convention:

Breakfast—Scrambled pig-iron, stewed railroad spikes, toasted boiler-iron, with hot lead sauce.

Dinner—Roasted railroad iron, rare; locomotive wheels on toast; scrap-iron sauce; ten-penny nail pudding, with crow-bar pie.

Supper—Cold lead, pickled copper ore, with warm hash made from the remnants of the other meals.

Any of those dishes can be had at the Novelty iron works. Persons calling for dishes not on the bill will be charged extra.

In order to masticate this substantial food the fat man has had to have his intestines altered, a Bessimer steel stomach having been substituted for his old one.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Third Ward Allegheny Republicans.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, met at the Gerst House, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a campaign club.

The meeting was organized by calling James McBrier to the chair.

Mr. McBrier, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

President—Arthur Hobson.

Vice Presidents—Col. George Gerst, Capt. Casper Gang, Louis Shaffer, S. H. Druitt, N. H. Voegtley, Frederick Dang, C. B. Herron, Jas. Parke, Jr., and Wm. Boyd.

Secretaries—Peter F. Kellar and Jos. R. Orley.

Treasurer—Peter Bolster.

The report was received and the nominations unanimously carried.

The following Committee on Marching Clubs was appointed: Chas. Lingerfelder, Joseph R. Oxley, H. K. Tyler, Fred. Goppert, Peter Bolster, David Boden, A. M. Bryan, Edward Wibley, Wm. Gang and John P. Foerster.

The following committee was appointed to secure a hall for the meeting of the club: Messrs. J. R. Oxley, H. K. Tyler, Charles Lingenfelder, David Boden and Wm. Wettach.

After a few short addresses from Messrs. Ralder, McBrier and others, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening, to meet at the first precinct school house.

The Sixth Ward Club.

The Sixth Ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club held a meeting in the Ann street school house on Saturday night, with President Emerson in the chair, and Messrs. A. L. Thomas and H. H. Bengough, Secretaries.

The Executive Committee reported that they had erected a stand on Pride street, near Fifth avenue, and recommended that a mass meeting be held there next Saturday evening. Report received and adopted. An invitation will be extended to other Republican Clubs to attend the meeting.

A Committee was appointed to organize a Glee Club, under the leadership of Thomas Higgs, Esq.

The Sixth Ward Club is one of the largest and most successful organization of its class in the city, and at present numbers 230 members. They are working hard for the banner, with a good prospect of success.

Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Grand Junior Rally.

Young men between the ages of fourteen and twenty are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Pittsburgh Central Junior Grant Club on Tuesday, September 3, at 7:30 P. M., at the Second Ward school-house, corner Ross and Diamond streets, for the purpose of organizing a club which will surpass anything ever attempted in this city. Boys, turn out strong, and let your seniors see that you are wide awake to the interests of the party you will in the future uphold. Remember that this is not a ward club. All are invited.

Meeting at Allentown.

A Republican mass meeting was held in Allentown on Saturday evening. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—John H. Pollitt, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. D. H. Montgomery, William Rorah, James Suter, David Scaran, H. B. Smithson, Benj. McLean, Sr., M. Ait, Fred Lytinger and Wm. Speck.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, John H. Kerr, Esq., and Major E. A. Monteith. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Republican candidates.

THE Republicans of the Second ward Allegheny, meet to-morrow evening to organize.

THE Grant and Tanner clubs of the East End under command of Major Negley paraded through the streets of East Liberty saturday night, and made a very good display. About three hundred were in line.

THE Hon. Henry Wilson will visit the city to attend the Soldiers and Sailors Convention to be held on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., and will be accompanied by the Go West Club and Marine Band of Washington City.

By direction of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee the Hartranft Club have been assigned to the special duty of escorting the Honorable Gentleman and the Club during their stay in the city.

THE COURTS.

The Hammer Contempt Case—The Gas Companies—A Mortgage Cancelled—Motion to Adjourn Jury Trial until the Third Monday in October.

On Saturday a motion was made before Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court for the release of Alexander Hammer, who was arrested on an attachment for contempt issued by Judge McCandless. The motion was made by A. Blakie, Esq., who presented a paper signed by Hammer, in which he states that his wife is at the point of death, and that unless he is released he will never see her alive. It was also stated that his family was in very destitute circumstances. Judge McKennan declined to grant the release, and directed that application be made to Judge McCandless.

In the U. S. Shannon formerly ... against the Consolidated Gas Company in the District Court, the argument on the motion for an injunction was to have been heard on last Saturday morning. Judge Shannon, one of counsel for the respondents, asked to have the hearing postponed for two weeks. He said the averments in complainants' bill, that two lines of gaspipe, opposite the Diamond market, had not been used in the same street, raised a very important question of fact, and the respondents were not yet ready to answer the point. He also stated that the testimony of experts in eastern cities would be either taken or read, and that the argument was postponed until the time named they would be able to show that the allegation was unfounded. After some discussion the court granted the motion, and deferred the case until the last Saturday week.

In the court of Common Pleas, on Saturday morning, a petition was presented in behalf of the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charleston Railroad, asking that a mortgage executed by that Company, in march 1870, to the Board of Directors were authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, and to execute a mortgage of all the property and franchises of the road to Edgar Thompson and Josiah Bacon, as trustees, as security for the payment of the interest and face of the bonds. The bonds and mortgage were issued, and it was afterwards ascertained that the provisions on the bonds required them to be paid in the "lawful money of the United States," instead, as is alleged was the intention, "in the gold coin of the United States." As this error seriously affected the value of the bonds, the application for the cancellation of the mortgage and the issuing of the bonds to the trust created by it was asked for, the petition setting forth that none of the bonds had been issued. The court made a decree complying with the requests and directed it to be recorded in the Recorder's office.

On Saturday morning, M. W. Acheson, Esq., made a motion in the Court of Common Pleas, to adjourn jury trials in that Court until the third Monday in October. The motion was unanimously favored by the members of the bar, and several of them spoke in support of the motion. The activity in political matters will keep most of the Attorneys very busy, besides being required to prepare their cases for Supreme Court, which commences its session here on the First Monday in October. Judges Sterrett and Collier were on the bench when the application was made and stated that before deciding the matter they would confer with Judge Stowe. It is altogether probable that the request will be granted, and that a similar postponement will be asked for in the District Court.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for Monday.

The Commonwealth vs.

John Berger, et al.	W. J. Miller.
Wm. Moel, et al.	James Clark.
Leopold Hart et al.	Geo. Creaks.
Michael Quinn et al.	Jane Kane.
Sam. McElvaney et al.	O. H. Wadsworth.
Jacob Brown et al.	Saml. Tees (2 cases).
Knox Brown et al.	Jas. B. Cassiday.
Pat. Donnelly et al.	Wm. Walker.
Fred. Barnes et al.	Sanford P. Haney.
Wm. Fullenburg	Edwin J. Smith.
Michael Conlon.	Christ. Jakel.
Lewis Meyers.	James Giles (2 cases).
Barney Hilderbrand.	John Meyers.
August Durgey et al.	David Watkins.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

For disorderly conduct John Hays was sent to jail on Saturday for twenty days by Mayor Callow.

For vagrancy Alex Von Hockenpence was committed to the Work House for six months by Mayor Callow.

On Saturday morning a woman named Sarah Patton, made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging her husband, Harrison Patton, with desertion. Her husband, she says is a railroad engineer, and is getting $125 per month. Some time ago he left her but promised to pay her $5 per month for the support of herself and child. Now, she alleges, he even refuses this small sum. A warrant was issued.

Second Sale of James Andrews' Plan of Lots in the Third Ward, Allegheny.

This Monday, September 2d, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the balance of James Andrews' plan of lots, on Nunnery Hill, Third ward, Allegheny. Like the first, the sale will be positive, with no reservation whatever. As many lots as can possibly be sold, will be sold for whatever price is offered.

Five years credit, and only one sixth down! This is certainly the grandest opportunity for the Workingmen, Mechanic or Clerk that can be imagined.

Fifty thousand dollars worth have already been bought. These will be improved shortly. It is a good place to live. Continuation of Sandusky street taken you to the ground. Is within ten minutes walk of the Market House. See the prices at which you can buy, compared with the interior of the city. Then, see the rapid improvements taking place all around, which will enhance the value. See the residences already built—Henderson, Hamilton, Andrews, Witherspoon, McDonald, McKee, Huckenstine, Knox and many others. If you can buy a good lot here for five or six hundred dollars, will it not be wise to invest?

Remember, the lots will go for whatever price is offered, and five years given for payment. Twenty dollars on each lot will be required at time of sale.

Plans to be had of A. Leggate, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

d&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

A Successful Confidence Game—A Man Swindled out of Eighty-four Dollars.

Notwithstanding the repeated occurrence of confidence games, and the morals drawn by the newspapers as each incident is given, there are still a few individuals whose confidence in human nature often causes a pecuniary detriment. These remarks are occasioned by the occurrence of another of those confidence operations, the particulars of which are about as follows:

On last Sunday morning a gentleman, whose name he would rather the world should not know, purchased a ticket, west on the Pan-Handle Railroad, and got on a train. As he was walking through the car, looking for a seat, he was accosted by a well dressed stranger, who remarked that there was a vacant seat by his side, which he might occupy. The gentleman thanked him, and took the seat. The stranger soon drew his companion into conversation, and in a few minutes the two were talking very familiarly together.

A short time afterwards a rather large man entered, and pretending to be an agent for Adams Express Company, he remarked to No. 2 that his goods had been shipped and that he would like to have him pay the freight. Of course No. 2—after the usual formula—pulled out what supposed to be a U. S. bond for $1,000, and remarked that he had no change with him, but would leave the bond with his address. This the agent refused to accept. No. 2 again put his hand in his pocket, and drew out a draft for $1,700 on the First National Bank of Oswego, N. Y., dated August 21, 1879, made payable to Duncan & Co., and signed by L. Ross. He then remarked to his victim that if he could lend him a little money he might keep the check until the matter could be settled. The victim accepted the check, and gave the agent $84, the amount of the bill, and the "agent" walked out. A few moments later the confidence man had occasion to go out to look after his freight, and after he had been gone a short time the situation began to dawn upon the mind of his victim. He accordingly rushed out of the car, but of course neither his friend nor the agent was to be seen. The victim repaired to the Mayor's office—a sadder and wiser, but poorer man—where he made information against the parties.

BIDDING FOR SENSATIONS.

A New Method of Getting Up "Items."

Those little local sensations, such as murders, suicides, &c., have grown suddenly scarce in Oil City, and the local man of the *Derrick* indites the following to arouse the citizens to an appreciation of the situation. We know how it is ourselves:

It is a soul-destroying feature